A SHORTE

INTRODVCTI-ON OF GRAMMAR,

generally to be vsed in the Kynges Maiesties dominions, for the bryngynge vp of all those that entende to atteyne the knowlege of the Latine tongue.

€

AN. DOMINI

1549.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

EDWARDE THE VI,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD

[illegible] of Englande, Fraunce, and

[illegible]nder of the faithe, and of the

Chur[illegible]ngland and also of Irelande

in earthe the supreme head, to all schoole-

masters and teachers of grammar within

this our realme greetyng. There is nothyng more necessary

for the forwardnesse of lernyng (whiche ought to be plentifull

and orderlyke in all our realmes & dominions) then one lyke

and agreable fashion of grammar, to be vsed of euery mayster

in instructyng al youth cõmitted to the gouernance of his tea-

chyng. For the tendernes of youth is so softe, that it can scarse-

ly auoyde the prycke of any one kynd of grammar, and muche

lesse can suffre the cudles diuersitee of sundry schoolemaisters,

whiche how many so euer they be in numbre, with almost thinke

euery man hym selfe to haue the beste and redyest kynde of tea-

chyng. And the chaunge of schoolemaisters by necessary chau-

ces, is so common and so requisite, that men can not kepe their

children alwayes with one schoolemayster and in one place,

but be cõmonly compelled, often to shifte theim borhe', and

so necessarily constreyned for diuersitee of grammars, to lose

great tyme, bycause they can not so well away with an vnkno-

wen deuise, as with their old and otte beaten fashion. Where-

fore it hath ben confirmed by our noble Father, and nowe by

thaduise of our entierly beloued vncle Edwarde duke of So-

merset, Gouernor of our Royal person, and protector of al our

realmes and Dominions and subiectes: and other of our priuy

counsell, we haue thought good to establishe the same, that this

one kynd of grammar, printed by our wel beloued subiect Rey-

nolde Wolfe, our printer of Latin, Greke, and Hebrue, shuld be

openly and priuately redde to al kynd of lerners in euery gram-

mar schoole, and other places of teachynge, the same and none

other to bee vsed. Therfore we wyl and cõmaund and straight-

ly charge all schoolemasters & teachers within this our realme,

and other our dominions, as ye entende to auoyde our displea-

sure, and haue our fauour, that ye neither vse nor teache priuily

or apertly, any other than this englyshe Introduction here en-

suyng, and the Latin grammar annexed to thesame, that the

inconuenience aforesaide myght be auoyded, and the contrary

TO THE READER.



TO EXHORT EVERY MAN to the learnyng of grammar, that intendeth to attayne to the vnderstandynge of the tungues, (wherin is conteyned a great treasorye of wysedome and knowledge) it shoulde seeme muche vayne and little nedefull: for so muche as it is knowen, that nothynge cannot surely bee ended, whose begynnyng is eyther feble or fautye: and no buyldynge bee perfecte, whan as the foundation and groundewoorke is ready to falle, or vnable to vpholde the burthen of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thynge it selfe, and more profytable to the learner, to vnderstande howe he may beste come to that, whyche he oughte moste necessaryly to haue, and to learne the gayneste waye of obteynynge that, whyche muste be his beste and certayneste guyde, bothe of readyng and speakynge, than to falle in doubte of the goodnesse and necessitee therof, whyche I doubte whether he shall more lamente that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hathe it, and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles, and be deceaued in lyghte matters, whan he hath it not, or iudge trewely and faythfully of dyuers weyghtye thynges whan he hath it.

The whyche hathe seemed to many verye harde to compasse afore tyme, bycause that they, who professed this arte of teachyng grammar, dyd teache dyuers grammars, and not one, and yf by chaunce they taughte one grammar, yet they dyd it dyuersly, and so coulde not doo it all beste, for so muche as there is but one bestnesse, not onely in euery thynge, but also in the maner of euery thyng.

As for the diuersitees of grammars, it is welle and profytably taken awaye, by the Kynges Maiestees wysedome, who foreseeynge the inconuenience, and fauourably prouidynge the remedye, caused one kynde of grammar by vndry learned men,

to be taught, for the vse of learners, and for the hurte in chaunge of schoolemaysters.

The varietee of teachynge is dyuers yet, and alwayes wyll bee: for that euery schoolemaysters lyketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the moste sufficient waye, whyche he seeth to bee the readyest meane, and perfectest kynde to bryng a learner to haue a thorough knowlege therin.

Wherefore it is not amysse, yf one seeyng by tryall, an easyer and readyer waie, than the common sorte of teachers dooth, wold saie what he hath proued, and for the commoditee allowed, that other not knowynge the same, myghte by experience proue the lyke, and than by prote reasonable iudge the lyke, not hereby excludyng the better way, whan it is founde, but in the meane season forbyddyng the worse.

THE FIRST and chiefest poynte is, that the diligente maysters make not the scholar haste to muche, but that he in contynuaunce and dilygence of teachynge, make hym reherse so, that whyle he haue perfectely that, that is behynde, he suffre hym not to go forwarde. For this postynge haste, ouerthroweth and hurteth a greate sorte of wyttes, and casteth them into an amasednesse, whan they knowe not, howe they shall eyther goe forewarde or backewarde, but styckech fast as one plunged, that can not telle what to dooe, or whyche waies to tourne hym, and than the maysters thynketh the scholar to bee a dullarde, and the scholar thynketh the thynge to bee vneasy and to harde for his wytte, and the one hath an yll opinion of the other, whan oftentymes it is in neither, but in the kynde of teachynge. Wherfore the best and chiefest poynte throughly to be kept, is, that the scholar haue in mynd so perfectely that he hath learned, and vnderstande it so, that not onely it bee not a stoppe for hym, but also a lyght and an helpe to the residue that foloweth.

This shall be the maisters ease, and the chyldes encouragynge, whan the one shall see his labour take good effecte, and thereby in teachynge, the lesse tourmented, and the other shall thynke the

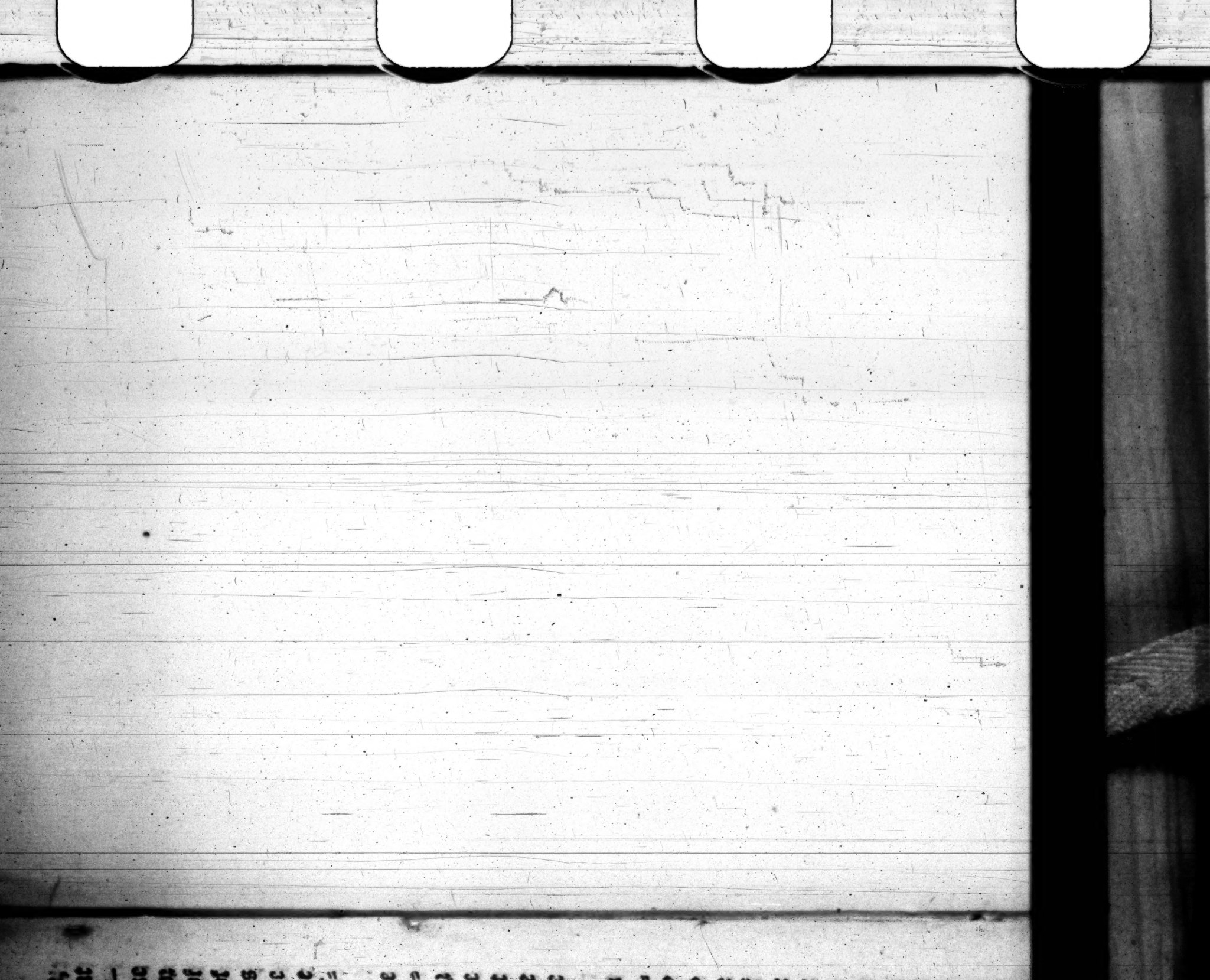
thynge easyer, and so with more gladnesse readye to go about the same. In goynge forwarde, let theym haue of euerye declinatyon of nownes, and coniugation of verbes, so many seuerall exaumples, as they passe theym, that it may seeme to the scholemaister no worde in the Latine tonge to be so harde for that parte, that the scholar shall not bee able praysably to enter into the forsaynge therof. And surely the multitude of exaumples, yf the easyest and communest be taken fyrste, and so come to the straunger and the harder, muste nedes bringe this profyte withal, that the scholar shall beste understande, and sooneste conceaue the reason of the rules, and beste bee acquaynted with the fashion of the tunge. Wherin it is profytable, not onely that he can orderly decline his noune and his verbe, but euery waye forewarde, backewarde, by cases, by persones, that neyther case of noune, ne persone of verbe can be required, that he can not without stoppe or study tolle. And vnto this tyme I count not the scholar perfecte, nor ready to go any further, than that he hath all redy learned.

This whan he canne perfectely dooe, and hathe learned euery parte, not by rote, but by reason, and is counnynger in the vnderstandyng of the thynge, than in rehersyng of the woordes (whyche is not paste a quarter of a yeeres diligence, or verye lyttell more, to a peynefulle and a diligente man, yf his scholar haue a meane wytte) than lette hym passe to the Concordes, to knowe the agreement of partes amonge theim selues, with lyke way and diligence, as is afore described. Wherein playne and sundry examples, and continuall rehersall of thynges learned, and especially the dayely declynynge of a verbe, and tournynge hym into all fashions, shall make the great and heauy labour so easy and so pleasaunt for the framyng of sentences, that it wyll bee rather a delyte vnto theim, that they bee able to dooe well, than peyne in searchynge of an vnvsed and vnacquaynted thynge. And whan these concordes be well knowen vnto theym, an easy and a pleasaunt peyne, yf the foregroundes bee well and thoroughly beaten in, let theim not contynue in learnynge of their rules orderly all,

as they lye in there syntax, but rather learne some prentye booke, wherein is contayned not onely the eloquence of the tonge, but also a good playne lesson of honestee and godlynesse, and therof take some lyttell sentence, as it lyeth, and learne to make that same fyrst out of Englyshe into Latine, not seyng the boke, or construynge it there vpon: And if there falle any necessary rule of the syntax to be knowen, than to learne it, as the occasion of the sentence geuethe cause that daye. Whyche sentence ones made welle, and as nyghe as can bee wyth the woordes of the booke, than to take the booke and construe it, and so shall he bee leaste troubled with the parsynge of it, and easylyest carry his lesson in mynde.

And althoughe it was sayed before, that the scholers shoulde learne but a litrell at ones, it is not ment, that whan the mayster hadde herde them a whyle, he shoulde lette them alone, for that were more negligence for bothe the partes: but I woulde all theyr tyme they bee at schoole, they shoulde neuer be ydell, but alwayes occupyed in a continuall rehersynge and lokynge backe agayne to those thinges they hadde learned, and be more bounde to kepe well theyr olde, than to take foorthe any newe.

Thus if the maister occupye them, he shall see a lyttell leasson take a greate deale of tyme, and dilygently enquyring and exampynge of the partes and the rules not to bee doone so quickely and spedyly as it myght bee thoughte to bee. Within a whyle by this vse, the scholer shall be brought to a good kynde of readynesse of makynge, to the whyche yf there bee adioyned somme vse of speakynge, whyche muste necessaryly bee had, he shall be brought paste the werysome bytternesse of his learnynge. A great helpe to further this readynesse of makynge and speakynge shall be, yf the mayster geue hym an Englyshe booke, as the Psalter, or Salomons Prouerbes, or Ecclesiasticus, and to cause hym ordynaryly to tourne euery daye a chapiter into Latin. This exercise can not bee doone without his rules, and therefore dooeth establyshe theym and ground theim surely in his mynde for readynesse, and maketh hym more able to speake sodeynelye, whan so euer any



the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of thre, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine gendre is declined with this article, hic: as hic uir, *a Man*.

The Feminine gendre is declyned with this article, hæc: as hæc mulier, *a woman*.

The Neuter is declined with this article, hoc: as hoc ſaxum, *a Stone*.

The Common of two is declined, with hic and hæc: as hic & hæc parens, *a Father or Mother*.

The Common of thre, is declyned with hic, hæc, and hoc: as hic hæc & hoc felix, *happye*.

The Doubtefull gendre is declined with hic or hæc: as hic uel hæc dies, *a Daye*.

The Epicene gendre is declined with one Article, and vnder that one article, both kyndes bee ſignified: as hic paſſer, *a Sparowe*: hæc aquila, *an Egle, both he and ſhe*.

The Declenſons of Nounes.

There be fiue Declenſons of Nownes.

The fyrſt is, whan the genitiue and the Datiue caſe ſingular end in æ, diphthõg, the accuſatiue in, am, the vocatiue lyke the Nominatiue, the ablatiue in, a. The nominatiue plurall in æ, diphthõg, the genitiue in, arum, the datiue in, is, the accuſatiue in, as, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, is: as in example.

Sin	Nominatiuo hæc muſa,	Plu.	Nominatiuo hæ muſæ,
	Genitiuo huius muſæ,		Genitiuo harum muſarum,
	Datiuo huic muſæ,		Datiuo his muſis,
	Accuſatiuo hanc muſam,		Accuſatiuo has muſas,
	Vocatiuo ô muſa,		Vocatiuo ô muſæ,
	Ablatiuo ab hac muſa,		Ablatiuo ab his muſis.

Note, that filia and nata, maketh the Datiue and the Ablatiue plurall in, is, or in, abus. Alſo Dea, Mula, equa, liberta, maketh the datiue and ablatiue in, abus, onely.

The ſeconde is, whan the genitiue caſe ſingular endeth in, i, the [illegible] the accuſatiue in, um, the vocatiue for the moſte parte

lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, o. The nominatiue plural in i, the genitiue in, orum, the datiue in, is, the accusatiue in, os, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, is, as in example.

Sin.	Nominatiuo hic magister,	Plur.	Nominatiuo hi magistri,
	Genitiuo huius magistri,		Geni. horum magistrorum,
	Datiuo huic magistro,		Datiuo his magistris,
	Accusatiuo hunc magistrũ,		Accusatiuo hos magistros,
	Vocatiuo ô magister		Vocatiuo ô magistri.
	Ablatiuo ab hoc magistro,		Ablatiuo ab his magistris.

HERE is to bee noted, that whan the nominatiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shall ende in e: as, Nominatiuo hic dominus, vocatiuo ô domine. Excepte Deus, that maketh ô Deus. Whã the nominatiue endeth in, iius, if it be a proper name of a mã the vocatiue shall ende in, i, as Nominatiuo hic Georgius, vocatiuo ô Georgi. Hereunto is added Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

ALSO these nownes folowynge, maketh theyr vocatiue in e, or in, us, Agnus, Lucus, Vulgus, Populus Chorus, Fluuius.

NOTE also, that all nounes of the neuter gendre, of what declenson so euer they bee, haue the nominatiue, the accusatyue, and the vocatiue lyke in both numbres. And in the plurall numbre they ende all in a, as in exaumple.

Sin.	Nominatiuo hoc regnum,	Plur.	Nominatiuo hæc regna.
	Genitiuo huius regni,		Genitiuo horum regnorum
	Datiuo huic regno,		Datiuo his regnis.
	Accusatiuo hoc regnum,		Accusatiuo hæc regna.
	Vocatiuo ô regnum,		Vocatiuo ô regna.
	Ablatiuo ab hoc regno.		Ablatiuo ab his regnis.

Excepte ambo and duo, whyche make the neuter gendre in o, and be thus declyned.

Pluraliter

Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitiuo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Datiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusatiuo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Ablatiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Lykewyse duo,

THE thyrd is, whan the genitiue case singular endeth in, is, the datiue in, i, the accusatiue moste commonly in, em, and sometyme in, im, and sometyme in bothe: the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, e, sometyme in i, and sometyme bothe in e, and in, i. The nominatiue case plurall in, es, the genitiue sometyme in um, and sometyme in iũm: the datiue in bus, the accusatiue in, es, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, bus: as in example.

Sin.
Nominatiuo hic lapis,
Genitiuo huius lapidis,
Datiuo huic lapidi,
Accusatiuo hunc lapidẽ,
Vocatiuo ô lapis,
Ablatiuo ab hoc lapide,

Plu.
Nominatiuo hi lapides,
Genitiuo horum lapidum,
Datiuo his lapidibus,
Accusatiuo hos lapides,
Vocatiuo ô lapides,
Abiatiuo ab his lapidibus.

Sin.
Nomin. hic & hæc parens,
Genitiuo huius parentis,
Datiuo huic parenti,
Accu. hunc & hãc parentem
Vocatiuo ô parens,
Abla. ab hoc & hac parente,

Plu.
Nomin. hi & hæ parentes,
Gen. horũ & harũ parentũ,
Datiuo his parentibus,
Accus. hos & has parentes,
Vocatiuo ô parentes,
Ablatiuo ab his parentibus.

THE fowerth is, whan the genitiue case singuler endeth in us, the datiue in iii, the accusatiue in, um, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plural in, us, the genitiue in, uũm, the datiue in, ibus, the accusatiue in us, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in, bus: as in example.

Sin.
Nominatiuo hæc manus,
Genitiuo huius manus,
Datiuo huic manui,
Accusat. hanc manum,
Vocatiuo ô manus,
Ablatiuo ab hac manu,

Plu.
Nominatiuo hæ manus,
Genitiuo harum manuum,
Datiuo his manibus,
Accusatiuo has manus,
Vocatiuo ô manus,
Ablatiuo ab his manibus.

THE fyft is, whan the genitiue and the datiue case singular do ende in, ei, the accusatiue in em, the vocatiue lyke the nomina-

tiue

tiue, the ablatiue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es, the genitiue in, erum, the datiue in, ebus, the accusatiue in, es, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ebus: as in example.

Sin.	Nominatiuo hic meridies,	Plu.	Nominatiuo hi meridies,
	Genitiuo huius meridiei,		Genitiuo horum meridierum,
	Datiuo huic meridiei,		Datiuo his meridiebus,
	Accusat. hunc meridiem,		Accusatiuo hos meridies.
	Vocatiuo ô meridies,		Vocatiuo ô meridies,
	Ablatiuo ab hoc meridie,		Ablatiuo ab his meridiebus.

The declinynge of Adiectiues.

¶ A noune adiectiue of thre terminations is thus declined.

Sin.	Nomin. bonus, bona, bonum,	Plu.	Nominatiuo boni, bonæ, bona,
	Genitiuo boni, bonæ, boni,		Gen. bonorũ, bonarũ, bonorũ,
	Datiuo bono, bonæ, bono,		Datiuo bonis,
	Accu. bonum, bonam, bonũ,		Accusati. bonos, bonas, bona,
	Vocatiuo bone, bona, bonum,		Vocatiuo boni, bonæ, bona,
	Ablatiuo bono, bona, bono,		Ablatiuo bonis.

There are be syde s these certayn nounes adiectiues of an other maner of declinynge, whyche make the genitiue case singular in iius, and the datiue in, i, whych been these that folow with theyr compoundes.

Sin.	Nomin. unus, una, unum,	Plu.	Nominatiuo uni, unæ, una,
	Genitiuo unius,		Genitiuo unorum, unarũ, unorũ,
	Datiuo uni,		Datiuo unis,
	Accu. unum, unam, unum,		Accusatiuo unos, unas, una,
	Vocatiuo une, una, unum,		Vocatiuo uni, unæ, una,
	Ablatiuo uno, una, uno,		Ablatiuo unis.

Note that Vnus, a, um, hath not the plurall numbre, but whan it is ioyned with a woorde that lacketh the singular numbre: as, Vnę litteræ, vna mœnia.

In lyke maner be declined totus, solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter, sauyng that these. v. laste reherced, lacke the vocatiue case.

A noune adiectiue of three articles is thus declined

Sin.

Nominatiuo hic, hæc & hoc felix,
Genitiuo huius felicis,
Datiuo huic felici
Accusatiuo hũc hanc felicem, & hoc felix,
Vocatiuo ô felix,
Ablati. ab hoc hac hoc felice uel felici,

Plur.

Nominatiuo hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia,
Genitiuo horum harũ & horum felicium,
Datiuo his felicibus,
Accusatiuo hos & has felices & hæc felicia,
Vocatiuo ô felices & ô felicia,
Ablatiuo ab his felicibus.

Sin.

Nominat. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste,
Genitiuo huius tristis,
Datiuo huic tristi,
Accusatiuo hunc & hãc tristem & hoc triste,
Vocati. ô tristis & ô triste,
Ablatiuo ab hoc, hac, & hoc tristi,

Plu.

Nominatiuo hi & hæ tristes & hæc tristia,
Genitiuo horum harum & horum tristium,
Datiuo his tristibus,
Accusatiuo hos & has tristes & hæc tristia,
Voca. ô tristes & ô tristia,
Ablatiuo ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes.

¶ Adiectiues whose signification maie increase, or be diminished, maie fourme comparison.

¶ There be thre degrees of comparison: The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The positiue betokeneth the thyng absolutely without excesse: as, Durus, *harde*.

The Comparatiue somwhat exceedeth his positiue in signification: as, Durior, *harder*: And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in, i, by puttyng therto or, and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior & hoc tristius: of dulci, hic & hæc Dulcior & hoc dulcius.

The Superlatiue exceedeth his positiue in the hyghest degree: as, Durissimus, *hardest*. And it is formed of the first case of his positiue, that endeth in, i, by puttyng therto, ssimus: as of Duri durissimus: of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus.

¶From theſe generall rules be excepted theſe that folowe.

Bonus, Melior, Optimus.
Malus, Peior, Peſsimus.
Magnus, Maior, Maximus.
Paruus, Minor, Minimus.
Multus plurimus, Multa plurima, Multũ plus plurimũ

¶And yf the poſitiue ende in r, the ſuperlatiue is formed of the nominatiue caſe by puttyng to rimus, as pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Alſo theſe nounes endyng in lis, make the ſuperlatiue by chaungyng, is, into limus, as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: facilis, facillimus: gracilis, gracillimus: agilis, agillimus: docilis, docillimus.

¶All other nounes endyng in lis, do folowe the generall rule afore goynge: as vtilis, utiliſsimus.

Alſo yf a vowell come before, us, it is compared by magis, and maxime: as, Pius, magis pius, maxime pius. Aſsiduus, magis aſsiduus, maxime aſsiduus.

Of the Pronoune.

A PRONOVNE is a parte of ſpeeche, muche lyke to a noune, whyche is vſed in ſhewyng or rehersyng

¶There be fiftene pronounes: Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter, noſtras, ueſtras: whereof tuj hath the vocatiue caſe, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: And all other lacke the vocatiue.

¶To theſe may bee added their compoundes: as, Egomet, tute, idem: and alſo Qui, quæ, quod.

Theſe eyght pronounes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, and is, bee Primitiues, ſo called, for becauſe they be not derined of others And they be alſo called Demonſtratiues, becauſe they ſhew a thynge not ſpoken of before.

¶And theſe ſure, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be relatiues, becauſe they reherſe a thyng that was ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſeuen, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter, noſtras, and ueſtras, be deriuatiues, for they bee derined of their primitiues.

Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

There belongeth to a pronoune theſe fyue thynges: Numbre, Caſe, and Kendre, as are in a nowne, Declenſon, and Perſon, as here foloweth.

The declenſons of Pronounes.

¶There be fowre declenſons of pronounes.

Theſe thre, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſon, & be thus declined

Sin.
- Nominatiuo Ego,
- Genitiuo mei,
- Datiuo mihi,
- Accuſatiuo me,
- Vocatiuo caret,
- Ablatiuo à me,

Plu.
- Nominatiuo nos,
- Genitiuo noſtrum uel noſtri,
- Datiuo nobis,
- Accuſatiuo nos,
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo à nobis.

Sin.
- Nominatiuo Tu,
- Genitiuo tui,
- Datiuo tibi,
- Accuſatiuo te,
- Vocatiuo ô tu,
- Ablatiuo à te.

Plu.
- Nominatiuo uos,
- Genitiuo ueſtrum uel ueſtri,
- Datiuo uobis,
- Accuſatiuo uos,
- Vocatiuo ô nos,
- Ablatiuo à uobis.

Sin.
- Nominatiuo caret,
- Genitiuo ſui,
- Datiuo ſibi,
- Accuſatiuo ſe,
- Vocatiuo caret,
- Ablatiuo à ſe,

Plu.
- Nominatiuo caret,
- Genitiuo ſui,
- Datiuo ſibi,
- Accuſatiuo ſe,
- Vocatiuo caret,
- Ablatiuo à ſe.

¶Theſe ſixe, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſeconde declenſon, and be thus declined.

Sin.
- Nominat. iſte, iſta, iſtud,
- Genitiuo iſtius,
- Datiuo iſti,
- Accuſat. iſtũ, iſtam, iſtud,
- Vocatiuo caret,
- Ablatiuo iſto, iſta, iſto,

Plu.
- Nominatiuo iſti iſtæ iſta,
- Genit. iſtorum iſtarum iſtorum,
- Datiuo iſtis,
- Accuſatiuo iſtos iſtas iſta,
- Vocatiuo caret,
- Ablatiuo iſtis.

¶ Ille, is declined lyke iſte, and alſo ipſe, ſauyng that the neutre gendre in the nominatiue caſe, and in the accuſatiue caſe ſingular, maketh ipſum.

¶ Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitiuo huius: Datiuo huic: as afore in the noune.

Sin.
Nominatiuo is, ea, id,
Genitiuo eius,
Datiuo ei,
Accuſatiuo eum eam id,
Vocatiuo caret,
Ablatiuo eo ea eo,

Plu.
Nominatiuo ij eæ ea,
Genitiuo eorum earum eorũ,
Datiuo ijs uel eis,
Accuſatiuo eos eas ea,
Vocatiuo caret,
Ablatiuo ijs uel eis.

Sin.
Nominat. qui quæ quod,
Genitiuo cuius,
Datiuo cui
Accuſ. quem quam quod,
Vocatiuo caret,
Ablat. quo qua quo uel qui,

Plu.
Nominatiuo qui quæ quæ,
Genit. quorum quarũ quorum,
Datiuo quibus uel quicis,
Accuſat. quos quas quæ,
Vocatiuo caret,
Ablat. quibus uel quicis.

Lykewiſe Quis and Quid, be declined, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites.

¶ Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined.

Nominatiuo { Quiſquis / Quicquid } Accuſ. Quicquid : Ablat. { Quoquo / Quaqua / Quoquo.

¶ Where note, that Quid, is alwayes a ſubſtantiue of the neutre gendre.

These fiue, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, be of the thirde declenſon, and be declyned as nownes adiectiues of three terminations in this wyſe.

Sin.
Nomina. meus mea meum,
Genitiuo mei meæ mei,
Datiuo meo meæ meo,
Accu. meum meam meũ,
Vocatiuo mi mea meum,
Ablat. meo mea meo,

Plu.
Nominatiuo mei meæ mea,
Gen. meorum mearum meorũ,
Datiuo meis,
Accuſat. meos meas mea,
Vocatiuo mei meæ mea,
Ablatiuo meis.

So is noſter declined and tuus, ſuus, veſter, ſauynge that theſe three laſte doe lacke the vocatiue caſe.

¶Noſtras, veſtras, and this noune cuias, be of the fowerth declenſon, and be thus declined.

Sin.	Nominatiuo hic et hæc noſtras & hoc noſtrate,	Plu.	Nominatiuo hi & hæ noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.
	Genitiuo huius noſtratis,		Genitiuo horum harũ & horum noſtratium,
	Datiuo huic noſtrati,		Datiuo his noſtratibus.
	Accuſ. hunc hanc noſtratem et hoc noſtrate,		Accuſat. hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia,
	Voc. ô noſtras & ô noſtrate,		Vo. ô noſtrates et ô noſtratia
	Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate uel noſtrati.		Abla. ab his noſtratibus.

¶HERE is to be noted, that noſtras, veſtras, and this noune cuias, be called Gentiles, becauſe they propꝛely betoken perteynyng to countreys oꝛ nations, to ſectes oꝛ factions.

A pꝛonoune hath thꝛe perſons.

The fyꝛſt perſon ſpeaketh of hym ſelfe: as Ego, I: nos, we.

The ſeconde perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, thou: vos, ye.

And of this perſon is alſo euery vocatiue caſe.

The thirde perſon is ſpoken of: as, Ille, he: illi, they. And theꝛefoꝛe all nounes, pꝛonounes, and participles be of the thirde perſon.

Of a Verbe.

A VERBE IS a parte of ſpeche, declined with mode and tenſe, and betoketh dooyng: as Amo, I loue: oꝛ ſuffeꝛyng: as Amor, I am loued: oꝛ beeyng: as Sum, I am.

¶Of verbes ſuche as haue perſons, be called perſonalles: as Ego amo, Tu amas. And ſuche as haue no perſons, be called impertſonalles: as Tædet, it yꝛketh. Oportet, it behoueth.

¶Of verbes perſonalles there bee fiue kyndes, Actiue, Paſſiue, Neutre, Deponent, and Common.

¶A verbe actiue endeth in o, and betoketh to doo: as Amo, I loue, and by puttynge to, r, it maie be a paſſiue: as Amor.

A verbe paſſiue endeth in, or, & betoketh to ſuffre: as Amor, I am loued, & by puttyng awaye, r, it may be an actiue: as, Amo.

hym a passiue: as, Curro, I renne, Sum, I am. And it is englyshed sometyme actiuely: as, Curro, I runne: and sometyme passiuely: as, Aegroto, I am sycke.

A verbe deponent endeth in, r, lyke a passiue, and yet in signification is but eyther actiue: as, Loquor uerbum, I speake a woorde: or neutre, as Glorior, I boste.

A verbe cõmon endeth in r, & in significaciõ is both actiue & passiue: as Osculor te, I kisse the. Osculor à te, I am kissed of the.

MODES.

There be syxe modes, the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatyue, the Potencial, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

The Indicatiue mode sheweth a reason true or false: as Ego amo, *I loue*: or els asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Doest thou loue?*

The Imperatiue byddeth or cõmandeth: as, Ama, *Loue thou.*

The Optatiue wysheth or desyreth, with these signes, *woulde god, I praie god, or god graunt*: as, Vtinam amem, *I praie god I loue*, and hath euermore an aduerbe of wishyng ioyned with hym.

The Potenciall mode is knowen by these signes, *maie, can, might, would, shoulde*, or *ought*: as, Amem, *I can or maie loue*, without an aduerbe ioyned with hym.

The Subiunctiue mode hath euermore some coniunction ioyned with hym: as, Cum amarem, *whan I loued.* And it is called the Subiunctiue mode, because it dependeth of an other verbe in the same sentence, eyther goyng afore, or comyng after: as, Cum amarem eram miser, *whan I loued, I was a wretche.*

The Infinitiue signifieth to doo, to suffre, or to bee, and hathe neyther numbre nor person, nor nominatiue case before hym, and is knowen commonly by this signe to: as, Amare, *to loue*. Also whan two verbes come together without any nominatyue case betwene them, then the latter shall be the infinitiue mode: as Cupio discere, *I desyre to learne.*

There be moreouer belongyng to the infinitiue mode of verbes certayn voyces, called gerundes, endyng in di, do, and dum, whiche haue bothe the actyue and passiue signification: as, amandi, *of louyng or of beyng loued*: amando, *in louyng, or beyng loued*: a-

There be also perteinyng vnto verbes two Supynes, the one endynge in um, whiche is called the fyrste supyne, because it hath the signification of the verbe actiue, as, Eo amatum, *I go to loue.* And the other in u, whiche is called the later Supyne, because it hath for the moste parte the signification passiue: as, Difficilis amatu, *Harde to be loued.*

TENSES.

There be fyue Tenses or tymes: the Present tense, the Preterimperfecte tense, the Preterperfecte, the Preterpluperfecte, and the Future tense.

¶ THE Presente tense speaketh of the tyme that nowe is, as Amo, *I loue.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the tyme not perfectly paste: as, Amabam, *I loued or did ioue.*

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the tyme perfectly paste, with this signe, *Haue*: as, Amaui, *I haue loued.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the tyme more than perfectly past, with this signe, *Had*: as, Amaueram, *I had loued.*

The Future tense speaketh of the tyme to come, with this signe *Shall* or *wyll*: as Amabo, *I shall or wyll loue.*

PERSONS.

¶ There be also in verbes thre persons in bothe numbres: as, Sin. Ego amo, *I loue*, tu amas, *thou louest*, ille amat, *he loueth*, Plura. Nos amamus, *we loue*, uos amatis, *ye loue*, illi amãt, *thei loue*

CONIVGATIONS.

Uerbes haue fower conuigacions, whiche bee knowen after this maner.

¶ The fyrste conuigacion hath â longe, before re and ris: as, Amâre, Amâris.

The seconde conuigacion hath ê longe before re and ris: as, Docêre, docêris.

The thyrde conuigacion hath é shorte before re and ris: as, Légere, legeris.

The fourth conuigacion hath î longe before re and ris: as, Audîre, audîris.

¶ Verbes in, o, of the fower coniugations, be declined after these examples.

Amo, amas, amaui, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus, *to Loue.*

Doceo, doces, docui, docêre, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus, *to Teache.*

Lego, legis, legi, légere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus, *to Reade.*

Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus, *to Heare.*

	I loue, thou louest, he loueth,			we loue, ye loue, thei loue
Indicatif. mode pzes. tens sing.	Amo,	amas, amat,	Plu.	amamus, amatis, amant,
	Doceo,	doces, docet,		docemus, docetis, docent,
	Lego,	legis, legit,		legimus, legitis, legunt,
	Audio	audis, audit.		audimus, auditis, audiunt

Pzeter im pfect tens singuler.

Amâbam
Docêbam
Legêbam
Audiêbam

I loued or dyd loue.
I taught or dyd teache.
I read or dyd reade.
I hearde or dyd heare.

bas, bat. Plural. bamus, batis, bant.

Pzeterper fect tens sing.

Amaui
Docui
Legi
Audiui

I haue loued.
I haue taught.
I haue read.
I haue hearde.

isti, it. Plural. imus, istis, erunt uel ere.

Pzeterplu perfecte tens sing.

Amáueram
Docúeram
Légeram
Audiueram

I had loued.
I had taught.
I hadde reade.
I had hearde.

ras, rat. Plural. ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tens sing.

Amâbo
Docêbo

I shall or wyll loue,
I shall or will teache.
I shall or wyll reade.

bis, bit. Plurali. bimus, bitis, bunt.

Legam

Yes, et. Plurali. emus, etis, ent.

Impatiue mode pres. tens sing.

Loue thou	Loue he, or let hym loue,	Loue we, or let vs loue,	Loue ye,	Loue they or let them loue.
Ama	amet	Plura. amemus	amate	ament
Amato	amato		amatote	amanto.

Teache thou	Teache he, or let hym teache	Teache we, or let vs teache	Teache ye	Teache they or lette theym teache.
Doce	doceat	Plur. doceamus	docete	doceant
Doceto	doceto		docetote	docento.
Legi	legat	Plurali. legamus	legite	legant
Legito	legito		legitote	legunto.
Audi	audiat	Plural. audiamus	audite	audiant
Audito	audito		auditote	audiunto.

God graunt I Loue.

Optatiue mode present tens singular. vtin. Amem, ames, amet. Pluraliter, amemus, ametis, ament.

God graunt I teache.

Doceam, Legam, Audiam } as, at. Pluraliter, utinam, amus, atis, ant.

reade. heare.

Preterim pfect tens sing. vtin.

Would god I loued. taught read. hearde

Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem } res, ret. Plurali. utinam, remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfecte tens sing. vtin.

I praie god I haue loued. taught. read. he arde

Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim } ris, rit. Plural. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint

Preterpluperfectes sing. vtin.

Would god I had loued. taught. read. hearde.

Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem } ses, set. Plural. utinam, semus, setis, sent.

Future tese sing. vtin.

God graunt I loue hereafter. teache. reade. heare.

Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero } ris, rit. Plural. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint

I maie or can Loue.

Potential mode pres. tens ſing. Amem, ames, amet. Plural. amemus, ametis, ament.

Doceam, I maie or can teache.
Legam, reade.
Audiam } as, at, Plurali. amus, atis, ant. heare.

Preterim pfect tens ſinguler. Amârem I myght, or coulde Loue.
Docêrem teache.
Légerem } res, ret. Plurali. remus, retis, rent.
Audirem reade. heare.

Preterper fecte tense ſingu. Amáuerim } I myght, ſhoulde or ought to haue loued.
Docúerim taught.
Légerim } ris, rit. plural. rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiuerim read. hearde.

Preterplu perfectes ſingu. Amauiſſem } I myght, ſhould or ought to had loued.
Docuiſſem taughte.
Legiſſem } ſes, ſet. plural. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Audiuiſſem read. hearde.

Future tens ſing. Amáuero } I maie or can Loue hereafter.
Docuero teache hereafter.
Légero } ris, rit. plural. rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiuero reade. heare.

When I Loue.

Subiunctiue mode preſent tens ſing. cum. Amem, ames, amet. Plurali. amemus, ametis, ament.

Doceam When I teache.
Legam reade.
Audiam } as, at. Plural. amus, atis, ant. heare.

Preterim perfectes ſing. cum. Amárem When I loued or dyd loue.
Docérem teache.
Légerem } res, ret. Plural. remus, retis, rent.
Audirem reade. heare.

Preterper fecte tens ſing. cum Amauerim } When I haue Loued.
Docuerim taught.
Legerim } ris, rit. plural. rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiuerim read.

Preterplu pfect tens ũng. cum.

Amauiſſem — Whan I had loued.
Docuiſſem — Whan I had taught.
Legiſſem — } ſes, ſet. Plurali. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Audiuiſſem — Whan I had read. Whan I had hearde.

Future tenſe ũng. cum

Amauero — Whan I ſhall or wyll loue.
Docuero — teache.
Legero — } ris, rit. Plural. rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiuero — reade. heare.

Infinitiue mode preſentens & preter. m. pfect tẽſe.

Amâre — To Loue.
Docêre — To Teache.
Légere — To Reade.
Audire — To Heare.

Preterp. fect & pre. terpluper fectence.

Amauiſſe — To haue or had loued.
Docuiſſe — To haue or had taught
Legiſſe — To haue or had read.
Audiuiſſe — To haue or had heard.

Future tenſe

Amaturum eſſe — To loue hereafter.
Docturum eſſe — To teache hereafter.
Lecturum eſſe — To reade hereafter.
Auditurum eſſe — To heare hereafter.

The Gerundes.

Amandi — of louyng, — do, in louyng, — dum, to loue.
Docendi — of teachyng, — do, in teachyng, — dum, to teache.
Legendi — of readyng, — do, in readyng, — dum, to reade.
Audiendi — of hearyng, — do, in hearynge, — dum, to heare.

The Supines.

Amatum — To loue. — Amatu — To be loued.
Doctum — To teache. — Doctu — To be taught.
Lectum — To reade. — Lectu — To be read.
Auditum — To heare. — Auditu — To be hearde.

The partici ple of ꝓ ſent tẽs.

Amans — Louyng.
Docens — Teachyng.
Legens — Readyng.
Audiens — Hearyng.

The participle of the future tense.

Amaturus To loue or about to loue.
Docturus To teache or about to teache
Lecturus To reade or about to reade.
Auditurus To heare or about to heare.

¶ HERE before we decline any verbes in, or, for supplying of many tenses, lacking in all suche verbes, we must learne to declyne this verbe, Sum, in this wyse.

Indicatiu. mode present tense singular.

SVM, es, fui, esse futurus, to bee.

Sum, I am, es, est. plur. simus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tense. singular.

Eram, I was, eras, erat. plural. eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfecte tense singular.

Fui, I haue bene, fuisti, fuit. plurali. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt uel fuere.

Preterpluperfectēs singular.

Fueram, I had bene, fueras, fuerat. plural. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tens sing.

Ero, I shall or will bee, eris, erit. plur. erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imgatiue mode present tense singular.

Sis, Es, Esto } be thou. sit, esto plur. simus { sitis, este, estote { sint, sunto.

Optatiue mode present tens sing. otin.

Sim, I praie god I bee, sis, sit. plural. simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfecte tens sing. otin.

Essem, woulde god I were, esses, esset. plural. essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfecte tens sing. otin.

Fuerim, I praie god I haue bene, ris, rit. plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tens sing. otin.

Fuissem, Woulde god I had bene, fuisses, fuisset. plural fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing.

Fuero, God graunt I bee hereafter, fueris, fuerit. plur. fue-

Potencial mode pres. tens sing. Sim, I maie or can bee, sis, sit. Plural. simus, sitis, sint.

Preterim pfect tens singuler. Essem, I might or coulde bee, esses, esset. Plural. essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfecte tense singu. Fuerim, I might, should, or ought to haue been, fueris, fuerit, Plural. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfecttēs singu. Fuissem, I might, shulde, or ought to had been, fuisses, fuisset. Plur. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tens sing. Fuero, I maie or can be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue mode psentens sing. cum. Sim, Whan I am, sis, sit. Plural. simus, sitis, sint.

Preterim perfecttēs sing. cum. Essem, Whan I was, esses, esset, Plur. essemus, essetis, sent.

Preterperfecte tens sing. cum Fuerim, Whan I haue been, fueris, fuerit. plura. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preter pluperfect tens sing. cum. Fuissem, Whan I had been, fuisses, fuisset. Plural. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. cum Fuero, Whan I shall or wyll bee, fueris, fuerit. Plurali, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue mode present and preterim perfect tense } Esse, to be, Preterperfect & preter pluperfecte, } Fuisse, { to haue or had bene.

Future tense. Fore vel futurum esse, to be hereafter.

¶ Uerbes in, or, of the fower coniugations be declined after these examples.

Amor, amâris, uel amâre, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus, To be loued.
Doceor, docêris, uel docêre, doctus sum uel fui, docêri, doctus, docendus, To be taught
Legor, legeris, uel legere, lectus sum uel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, To be read.

Indicatiue mode pres. tens sing.

Amor, amâris uel amâre, amatur, } I am loued.
Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docêtur, } I am taughte.
Legor, legeris uel légere, legitur, } Pl. mur, mini, tur.
Audior, audiris uel audire, auditur, } I am read. I am hearde.

Preter imperfect tens singuler.

Amâbar, Docébar, Legbar, Audiébar } I was loued. taught. read. hearde.
baris uel bare, batur. Plur. bamur, mini, tur.

Preterfect tense singu.

Amâtus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } I haue ben loued. taught. read. heard.
sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est uel fuit. Plural. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt uel fuere.

Preterplu perfecte tens sing.

Amâtus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } I had been loued. taught. read. hearde.
eram vel fuerã. tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plural. ti eramus uel fueramus, ti eratis uel fu eratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tens sing.

Amâbor, Docébo } I shall or wyll be loued.
beris, uel ere, itur. Plu. bimur, bimini, buntur.
Legar, Audiar } I shall or wyll be taught. read. hearde.
êris vel ére, êtur. Plur. êmur, emini, entur.

Be thou Loued,	Let hym be loued,	Let vs be Loued,	Be ye Loued	Let theim be Loued,

Imperatiue mode pres. tens sing.

Amâre, amâtor,	amêtur, amâtor,	Plur. amemur	amini aminor	amentur amantor.
Docêre, Docêtor	doceatur, docetor,	Pl. doceamur,	docemini ceminor	doceantur docentor
Légere Légitor	Legâtur Legitor	Plur. legamur	legimini giminor	legantur leguntor.
Audire Auditor	audiatur auditor	Plu. audiamur	audimini audiminor	audiantur audiũtor.

God

God graunt I be loued.

Optatiue mode present tense sing. vtin

Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

Docear
Legar } aris uel are, atur. Plu. amur, amini, antur.
Audiar

taught
read,
heard

Preterim perfectes sing. vtin.

Would God I were loued.

Amârer
Docerer
Légerer
Audirer } reris uel rere, retur. plu. remur, remini, rentur.

taught.
readde.
heard.

Preterperfecte tense sing. vtin.

I praie God I haue been loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fuerit. Plur. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Preterplu pfect tens sing. vtin.

Would God I had ben loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } essem uel fuissem, tus esses uel fuisses, tus esset uel fuisset. Plural. ti essemus uel fuissemus, ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

Future tense sing. vtinam.

God graunt I be loued hereafter.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. plural. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

I maie or can be loued.

Potencial mode present tense singu.

Amer, eris, vel ere, etur. plur. emur, emini, entur.

Docear
Legar } âris vel âre, âtur. plu. âmur, âmini, antur.
Audiar

taught
read.
heard

Preterim pfect tens singular.

I woulde, shoulde, or ought to be loued.

Amârer
Docerer
Légerer
Audirer } reris vel rere retur. plur. remur, emini, entur.

taught.
read.
heard.

Preterperfecte tense singul.

I would, shoulde or ought to haue been loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Plu. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu perfectrēs ſingular.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

I woulde, ſhoulde, or ought to haue bene loued.
eſſem uel fuiſſem, tus eſſes uel fuiſſes, tus eſſet uel fuiſſet. Plu. ti eſſemus uel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis uel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tens ſing.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

I maye or can be loued hereafter.
ero uel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plu. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subiunctiue mode ſent tenſe ſing. cum

Whan I am loued.
Amer, eris, uel êre, êtur. plur. amêmur, emini, entur.
Docear
Legar
Audiar

taught.
ri sel âre, atur. Pl. amur, amini, ant ur.
read.
heard.

Preterim fecte tens ſing. cum.

Amârer
Docerer
Legerer
Audirer

Whan I was loued.
taught.
eris vel rere, retur. plu. remur, remini, entur.
read.
heard.

Preterp fect tenſe ſing. cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

Whan I haue bene loued.
ſim uel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit uel fuerit. plural. ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterplu pfect tens cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

Whan I had bene loued.
eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. Plural. ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tens. ſing. cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

Whan I ſhall or wyll be loued.
ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitiue mode preſente and Preterim perfectēs

Amâri
Docêri
Legi

To be loued.
To be taught.
To be read.

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense.

Amatum } To haue or had ben loued.
Doctum } To haue or had ben taught.
Lectum } esse vel fuisse.
Auditum } To haue or had bene read.
To haue or had bene heard.

Future tense

Amatum iri vel amandum esse, To be loued hereafter.
Doctum iri vel docendum esse, To be taught hereafter.
Lectum iri vel legendum esse, To be read hereafter.
Auditum iri vel audiendum esse, To be heard hereafter.

A participle of the preterit tens.

Amatus Loued.
Doctus Taught.
Lectus Reade.
Auditus Heard.

A participle of the future in, dus.

Amandus To be loued.
Docendus Taught
Legendus Read.
Audiendus Heard.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens, to mate or can.
Volo, uis, uolui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum supinis caret, uolens, to will or to be willyng.
Nolo, nonuis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, supinis caret. nolens. to nyll or to be unwyllyng.
Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, supinis caret. malens. to haue lieffer.
Edo, es uel edis, edi, edere uel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, uel estum estu, edens, esurus, to eate.
Fio, fis, factus sum uel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus, to be made or to be dooen.
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus, to beare or to suffre.
Feror, ferris, uel ferre, latus sum uel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus, to be borne or suffred.

Indicatif mode present tense singular.

Possum, potes, potest,
Volo, uis, uult,
Nolo, nōuis, nonuult,
Malo, mauis, mauult,
Edo, edis uel es, edit,
Fio, fis, fit, (uel est,
Fero, fers, fert,
Feror, ferris, } fertur.

Plu.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, uultis, uolunt.
Nolumus, nonuultis, nolūt.
Malumus, mauultis, malūt.
Edimus, editis uel estis, edūt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, ferūtur.

Pote-

Preterim perfecte tens ſing.

Poteram
Volebam
Nolebam
Malebam
Edebam
Fiebam
Ferebam

} as, at. Pluraliter : amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, ferebaris vel bare, batur. Plurali. bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterp. fect tenſe ſinguler.

Potui
Volui
Nolui
Malui
Edi
Tuli

} iſti, it. Pluraliter: imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.

Factus
Latus

} ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit, Plur. ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplu perfectēs ſingular.

Potueram
Volueram
Nolueram
Malueram
Ederam
Tuleram

} ras, rat. Plurali. ramus, ratis, ...

Factus
Latus

} eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plu. ti eramus uel fueramus, ti eratis uel fueratis, ti erant uel fuerant.

Potero, ris, rit. pluraliter: rimus, ritis, rint.

Futurc tens ſing.

Volam
Nolam
Malam
Edam
Fiam
Feram

} es, et. Plurali. emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, fereris, uel ferere, feretur. plurali. feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum
Volo } haue none imparatiue mode.
Malo

Impatiue mode ꝓzesent tense ſingular.

Noli
Nolito } Plurali. Nolite, nolitote.

Es, esto, edat
edeedito { esto / edito
Fito tu { fiat / Fitote
Fer Ferat
Ferto Ferto
Ferre Feratur
Fertor Fertor

Plu {
Edamus { edite este edant / estote / editote } edunto
Fiamus { Fite Fiant / Fitote Fiunto
Feramus { Ferte Ferant / fertote Ferunto
Feramur { Ferimini Ferantur / feriminor feruntor.

Optatiue mode ꝓzesent tens ſing. dtin.

Posim
Velim
Nolim
Malim } is, it. Pluraliter, imus, itis, int.

Edam
Fiam
Feram } as, at. Pluraliter, amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, feraris uel ferare, ratur. Plura. amur, amini, antur.

Ꝓzeterim' ꝓfect tens ſing. dtin.

Possem
Vellem
Nollem
Mallem
Ederem uel essem
Fierem
Ferrem } es, et. Plurali. emus, etis', ent.

Ferrer, reris, uel rere, retur. Plura. remur, remini, rentur.

Ꝓzeterper fecte tense ſing. dtin.

Potuerim
Voluerim
Noluerim
Maluerim
Ederim
Tulerim } ris, rit. Pluraliter, rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus } sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fuerit. Pluraliter, ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Preterplu perfectēs ūng. trin.

Potuissem
Voluissem
Noluissem
Maluissem
Edissem
Tulissem

ses, set. Pluraliter, semus, setis, sent.

Factus Latus } essem uel fuissem, tus esses uel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Plurali. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

Future tense ūng trinam.

Potuero
Voluero
Noluero
Maluero
Edero
Tulero

ris, rit. Pluraliter, rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus } ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plural. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

¶ The Potenciall and the Subiunctiue mode bee fourmed and contugated, or varied, lyke the Optatiue, in voice, and do differe only in signification and signe of the mode in all verbes.

Infinitiue mode presente and Preterim perfectēs

Posse
Velle
Nolle
Malle
Edere vel esse
Ferre

Preterperfecte and Preterplu perfecte

potuisse
Voluisse
Noluisse
Maluisse
Edisse
Tulisse

Future, Esurum esse.
Laturum esse.

Present & Preterimperfect esse.

Fieri } Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Factum esse uel fuisse.
Ferri } Latum esse uel fuisse.

Future

Factum iri uel faciendum esse.
Latum iri uel ferendum esse.

¶Eo and Queo, make ibam and quibam in the preterimperfecte tense of the indicatiue mode: and ibo and quibo in the future tense, and in all other modes and tenses are varied lyke verbes in o, of the fowerth coniugation, sauyng that they make the gerundes, Eündi, eündo, eündum: Queündi, queündo, queündū. ¶Of the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode, bee fourmed the preterpluperfecte tense of the same mode. The Preterperfecte tense, the preterpluperfecte tense, and the future tense of the optatiue mode, the potenciall mode, and the subiunctiue mode: The preterperfecte and preterpluperfect tense of the infinitiue mode: as of amaui, are formed amaueram, amauerim, amauero, by chāgyng, i, into, e, amauissem, amauisse, keepyng, i, styll.

Impersonalles be declined throughe out all modes and tenses, in the voyce of the thyrde person singular only: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decébat, decuit, decuërat, decébit, decére. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat uel fuerat, studebitur &c. And they haue commonly before theyr englyshe, this signe, It: as, It delyteth me to reade, Delectat me legere: It becometh not the to trifle, Non decet te nugas agere.

¶Of the Participle.

A PARTICIPLE is a parte of speche, deriued of a verbe, and taketh parte of a noune, as Gendre, Case, and Declenson: and parte of a Uerbe, as Tense, and signification: and part of bothe, as Numbre and Figure.

There be fower manr of participles: one of the present tense, an other of the preter tense, and one of the future tense in rus, and an other of the future tense in dus.

A participle of the present tense, hath his englyshe endyng in yng: as, Louyng, and his latine in ans, or ens: as, Amans, Docens: And it is fourmed of the preterimperfecte tense of the Indicatiue mode, by chaungyng the laste syllable into, ns: as, Amabam, amans: Audiebam, audiens: Auxilibar, auxillians: Poteram, potens.

¶A participle of the future in rus, betokeneth to doo, lyke the infinitiue mode of the actiue voyce: as, Amaturus, *to Loue or about to Loue*: And is formed of the latter supine, by puttynge to rus: as, Doctu, docturus.

¶A participle of the preter tense, hath his English endynge in d, t, or, n: as loued, taught, slayne: and his latine in, tus, sus, xus: as, amatus, uisus, nexus: and one in, üus, as mortuüis. And it is formed of the later supine, by puttyng to, s: as Lectu, lectus, excepte mortuüis.

A participle of the future in, dus, betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitiue mode of the passiue voyce: as, Amandus, *to bee Loued*. And it is fourmed of the genitiue case of the participle of the present tense by chaungynge, tis, into, dus: as, Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is also founde to haue the signification of the present tense: as, Legendis ueteribus, proficis, In readyng olde authors, thou dooest profite

¶Of a verbe actiue, and of a verbe neuter, whyche hath the supines, come two participles: one of the present tense, and an other of the future in, rus: as of Amo, commeth amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, cursurus.

¶Of a verbe passiue, whose actiue hathe the supines, come two participles, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in dus: as of Amor, cometh amatus, amandus.

Of a verbe deponent, commeth three participles, one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in rus as of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxilliatus, auxiliaturus. And if the verbe deponent gouerne an accusatiue case after hym, it maie fourne also a participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquẽdus.

¶Of a verbe common, cometh fower participles: as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Participles of the present tense, bee declined lyke nounes adiectiues of three articles: as, Nominatiuo hic hæc & hoc amans, Genitiuo huius amantis: Datiuo huic amanti. &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined lyke nounes adiectiues of three dyuers endynges: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturũ. Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an Aduerbe.

AN ADVERBE IS a parte of speche ioyned to the verbes, to declare theyr signification.

¶ Aduerbes some be of tyme: as, Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Vbi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intus, foris.
- Numbre: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Ordre: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.
- Askynge or doubtynge: as, Cur, quarè, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
- Callyng: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.
- Affirmynge: as Certè, ne, profecto, sane, scilicet, licet, esto.
- Denyig: as, Nõ, haud, minimè, neutiq̃, nequaq̃
- Swerynge as, Pol, ędepol, hercle, mediusfidius.
- Erhortyng: as, Eia, age, agite, agedum.
- Flatteryng: as, Sodes, amâbo.

Some be of
- Forbydding: as, Ne.
- Wyshyng: as, Vtinam, si, ôsi, ô.
- Gatheryng togyther: as, Simul, unà, pariter. non modò, non solum.
- Partyng: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, uicatim.

Some be of
- Chooseyng: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A thyng not finyshed. as, Penè, ferè, propè, uix, modo, non.
- Shewyng: as, En, ecce.
- Doutyng: as, Forsan, forsitã, fortassis, fortasse.
- Chaunce: as, Fortè, fortuitò.
- Lykenesse: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanq̃, uelut.
- Qualitee: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantitee: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululum, plurimum.
- Cõparisõ: as, Tã, quàm, magis, min⁹, maximè.

¶ Certayn aduerbes be compared: as, Docte, doctius, doctissimè: Fortiter, fortius, fortissimè. Prope, propius, proximè.

¶Also the voyces of prepositions, yf they bee sette alone, not hauyng any casuall woorde to serue vnto, ioyned with theim, be not prepositions, but are chaunged into aduerbes: as, Qui antè non cauet, pòst dolebit, He that beware̅th not afore, shall be sory afterwarde. Coram laudare, & clàm uituperare, inhonestum est, In presence to commende one, and behynde the backe to dispraise, is an vnhoneſt poynte.

Of a Coniunction.

A Coniunction is a part of speeche that ioyneth woordes and sentences togyther.

¶Of Coniunctions some be copulatiues: as, Et, quæ, quoq;, ac, atq;, nec, neq;.

Some:
- Disiunctiues: as, aut, ue, uel, seu,, siue.
- Discretiues: as, Sed, quidem, autem, uero, at, ast.
- Causalles: as, Nam, namq;, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quod, quum, quoniam, and quandò sette for quoniam.
- Conditionalles: as, Si, sin, modo, dum, dummodo.
- Exceptiues: as, Ni, nisi, quin, aliôquin, prę̀terquā.
- Interrogatiues: as, Ne, an, uerū, necne, anne, nōne.
- Illatiues: as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq;, proin.
- Aduersatiues: as, Etsi, quanquàm, quamuis, licet.
- Redditiues to the same: as, Tamen, attamen.
- Electiues: as, Quam, ac, atque.
- Diminutiues: as, Saltem, uel.

Of a Preposition.

A PRAEPOSITION IS A parte of speeche most commonly sette before other partes, eyther in apposition: as, Ad patrem: orels in composition: as, Indoctus.

¶These prepositions folowyng, serue to the Accusatiue case.

Ad, to:
Apud, at:
Ante, before:
Aduersus, Aduersum } against
Cis, Citra } on this syde:
Circum, Circa } about:
Contra, agaynst:
Erga, towardes:
Extra, without:
Intra, within:
Inter, betwene:
Infra, benethe:
Iuxta, beside or nie to
Ob, for:
Pone, behynde:
Per, by or through:
Prope, nygh:
Propter, for:
Secundū, after:
Post, after,
Trās, on ẏ ferder side
Vltra, beyonde:
Prꝛter, beſyde:
Supra, aboue:
Circiter, about:
Vſq;, vntyll:
Secus, by:
Verſus, towardes:
Penes, in the power.

¶ Where note, that verſus, is ſette after his caſuall woorde, as, Londinum uerſus, towardes London. And lykewyſe maye Penes, bee ſette alſo.

¶ Theſe prꝛpoſitions folowyng, ſerue to the ablatiue caſe.

A, Ab, Abs } from or fro.
Cum, with,
Coram, before or in preſẽce
Clam, prꝛuyly,
De, E, Ex } of or fro.
Pro, for.
Præ, before, or in compariſon.
Palam, openly,
Sine, Abſq; } without.
Tenus, vntyll or, vpto.

Where note, that ẏ the caſuall worde ioyned with Tenus, be the plurall numbꝛe, it ſhall be put in the genitiue caſe, and be ſette beſoꝛe tenus: as Aurium tenus, Vp to the eares.

Note alſo that the woyces of prꝛpoſitions, beynge ſette alone without theyꝛ caſuall woorꝺes, bee not prꝛpoſitions, but are tourned into aduerbes, as is afoꝛeſayde in the aduerbe.

¶ Theſe prꝛpoſitions folowynge, ſerue to bothe caſes: In, with this ſigne to, to the accuſatiue caſe: as, In urbem, *In to the citee.* In, without this ſigne to, to the ablatiue caſe.

In te ſpes eſt, My hope is in the.
Sub noctem, A lyttell beſoꝛe nyght.
Sub iudice lis eſt, The matter is beſoꝛe the iudge.

Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super uiridi fronde, Upon greene leaues.
Subter terram, Under the earthe.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

Of an Interiection.

AN interiection is a parte of speche, whyche betokeneth a sodayne passion of the mynde, vnder an vnperfect voyce.

Some at of
- Myrth: as, Euax, uah.
- Sorowe: as, Heu, hei.
- Dreade: as, Atat.
- Mcruaylynge: as, Papè.
- Disdeignyng: as, Hem, uah.
- Shunnyng: as, Apage.
- Prayseyng: as, Euge.
- Scornyng: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh deũ atq; hoim fidem.
- Cursyng: as, Væ, malum.
- Laughyng: as, Hah, ha, he.
- Callyng: as, Ehò, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And suche others.

Godly lessons for Chyldren.



IT IS THE fyrst poynte of wysedom to knowe thy selfe.
Primus est sapientiæ gradus, teipsum noscere.
Feare of the LORD, is the begynnyng of wysedome.
Initium sapientiæ, timor Domini.
There is no man that synneth not.
Non est homo, qui non peccet.
If we say, we be faultles, we deceue our selues, & truth is not in vs.
Si dixerimus, peccatum non habemus

veritas in nobis non est.

So God loued the worlde, that he gaue his onely begotten sonne, that none, whyche beleeueth in hym, shoulde perysshe, but enioye euerlastyng lyfe.

Sic Deus dilexit mundũ, ut filiũ suũ unigenitũ daret, ut omnis qui credit in eũ, non pereat, sed habeat uitã ęternam.

Christe is the lambe of God, whyche taketh away the synnes of the worlde.

Christus est agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.

There is none other name vnder heauen geuen vnto menne, by the whiche we muste be saued.

Non est aliud nomen sub cœlo datum hominibus, in quo oporteat nos saluos fieri.

He that hath my commaundementes, and kepeth theim, he it is that loueth me.

Qui habet mandata mea & seruat ea, ille est qui diligit me.

Ye be my frendes, yf ye do what so euer I commaunde you.

Vos amici mei estis, si feceritis quęcunq; ego prȩcipio uobis

I geue you a newe commaundement to loue eche other, as I haue loued you.

Præceptum nouum do uobis, ut diligatis mutuò, sicut ego dilexi vos.

Not the hearers of the lawe bee iuste afore God, but they that expresse the lawe in theyr woorkes, shall be accompted iuste.

Non qui audiunt legem iusti sunt apud Deum, sed qui legem factis exprimunt, iusti habebuntur.

Honour thy father and mother, that thou mayest dooe well, and lyue longe vpon the earthe.

Honora patrẽ & matrẽ, ut bene tibi sit, & sis lõgęuus ĩ terra

Be ye subiecte to the kynge, as to the moste excellente, and to his Deputies, whyche be sent of hym.

Regi subditi estote tanquam præcellenti, & præsidibus, ut qui ab eo mittantur.

Dooe reuerence to age.

Coram cano capite assurgito.

Thou shalte not hurt any wydowe, ne none that is fatherlesse.

Viduæ & pupillo non nocebis.
Thou shalte embrayde no straunger.
Aduenæ non exprobrabis.
Nothyng is geuen more truely to Christe, than that is geuen to the poore.
Nihil uerius datur Christo, quàm quod egenis confertur.
See not when thou geuest, haue an eye whan thou takest.
Da cæcus, accipe oculatus.
A good conscience, is a sure defence.
Murus æneus, sana conscientia.
Bee in deede, as thou dooest pretende.
Quod uideri uis, esto.
It is true honour, to bee woorshypped for vertue.
Verus honor est, uenerari ob uirtutem.
It is true glory to bee well reported of for vertue.
Vera gloria est, bene audire ob virtutem.
It is true nobilitee to bee lyke in conditions to the good parentes.
Vera nobilitas est, bonis parentibus esse moribus similis.
It is trewe power to haue many, whom thou mayst doo for.
Vera potentia est, habere multos, quibus probè consulas.
There is no stronger defence, than faythfull frendes.
Nullum potentius satellitium, quàm amici fideles.
Frendshyp is the sauce of lyfe.
Sal, uitæ amicitia.
There is n ortrue frendshyppe, but among good men.
Vera amicitia non est, nisi inter bonos.
Sensualitee is the bayte of mischiefes.
Voluptas, malorum esca.
Memorye is made weake with delicates.
Memoria, delitijs eneruatur.
Diuers meates be noysom to man, but diuers sauces more noisom.
Varietas ciborũ, homini pestilẽs, pestilentior cõdimentorũ
Wyne is poyson to the sinues, and the destruction of the memory.
Vinum, nerurorum uenenum, & memoriæ mors est.
Gay garmentes prouoke to pride.
Culta uestimenta sunt instrumenta superbiæ.

Bee not ashamed to learne thynges that thou knowest not.
Quæ ignoras, ne pudeat quærere.
Learne of fooles to bee more ware.
Ex stultis disce, quo fias cautior.
Learne of wyse men, that thou mayst be the better.
Ex sapientibus disce, quo fias melior.
Tyme, ought to be muche sette by.
Magno æstimandum, tempus.
Truthe is the daughter of tyme.
Veritas temporis filia.
A true man is beleeued, ye, though he lye.
Veraci creditur, etiam mentienti.
A lyar is not beleued, no, not though he sweare.
Mendaci non creditur, ne iurato quidem.
Lette no daie escape without some exercise.
Nullus prætercat, sine linea, dies.

The Concordes of latine speche.



FOR THE due ioynyng of wordes in cõstruction, it is to be vnderstanded, that in latine speche there be. iii. concordes. The first, betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe. The seconde, betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue. The third, betwene the antecedent and the relatiue.

When an englyshe is geuen to be made in latine, looke out the principall verbe.

If there bee mo verbes than one in a sentence, the fyrste is the principall verbe, except it be the infinitiue mode, or haue before it a relatiue: as *that*, *whom*, *whiche*: or a conuunction: as, Vt, *that*, Cum, *whan*: Si, *yf*: or suche others.

When ye haue founde the verbe, aske this question, *who*, or *what*, and that woorde that aunswereth to the question, shall bee the nominatiue case to the verbe: excepte it bee a verbe impersonall, whyche will haue no nominatiue case. And the nominatiue

caſe ſhall in makynge and conſtruyng latine, bee ſette before the verbe, except a queſtion bee aſked, and than the nominatiue is ſette after the verbe, or after the ſigne of the verbe: as, Amas tu? Loueſt thou? Venit ne rex? Dooeth the kyng come? Lykewyſe yf the verbe bee of the Imperatiue mode: as, Ama tu, Loue thou: Amato ille, Lette hym loue: and ſometyme whan this ſigne it, or *there*, cometh before the englyſſhe of the verbe: as, It is my booke, Eſt liber meus. There came one to me, Venit ad me quidam.

¶ And that caſuall woorde, whiche cometh nexte after the verbe, and anſwereth to this queſtion, *whom*, or *what*, made by the verbe, ſhall commonly bee the accuſatiue caſe, except the verbe doo properly gouerne an other caſe after hym to be conſtrued withall: as, If thou couete to pleaſe the mayſter, vſe diligence, and bee not ſo ſlacke, that thou ſhalt nede a ſpurre, Si cupis placêre magiſtro, utere diligentia, nec ſis tantus ceſſator, ut calcâris indigeas.

¶ A verbe perſonall agreeth with his nominatiue caſe, in Numbre and Perſone: as, The mayſter readeth, and ye regarde not, Præceptor legit, uos uero negligitis.

Where note, that the fyrſt perſon is more woorthy than the ſeconde, and the ſeconde more woorthy than the thyrd.

Many nominatiue caſes ſingular, with a conjunction copulatiue comyng betwene theim, wyll haue a verbe plurall, whyche verbe plurall ſhall agree with the nominatiue caſe of the moſt woorthy perſone: as, I and thou bee in ſafegarde, Ego & tu ſumus in tuto: Thou and thy father are in ieopardie, Tu & pater periclitamini: Thy father and thy mayſter haue ſent for the, Pater & præceptor accerſunt te.

Whan a verbe cometh betweene two nominatiue caſes of dyuers numbres, the verbe maie indifferently accorde with eyther of them, ſo that they be bothe of one perſone: as, Amantium iræ, amoris redintegratio eſt, The fallyng out of louers, is a renuyng of loue: Quid enim niſi uota ſuperſunt? For what remaineth, ſauyng onely praiers? Pectora percuſsit, pectus quoq; robora ſiunt, She ſtroke hir breaſte, and her breaſt tourned into oke alſo.

¶Here note also, that sometymes the infinitiue mode of a verbe, or els a whole clause afore goynge, or elles some membre of a sentence, maie be the nominatiue case to the verbe: as, Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum est, To arise betyme in the mornyng, is the moste holsom thyng in the world. Nil scire, uita iucundissima, To know nothyng is the most plesant or the swetest life of al.

The Seconde Concorde.

When ye haue an adiectiue, aske this question, *who*, or *what*, and the woorde that aunswereth to the question, shall bee the substantiue to it.

The adiectiue, whether it bee a noune, a pronoune, or a participle, agreeth with his substantiue, in case, gendre, and numbre: as, Amicus certus, in re incerta, cernitur, A sure friende, is tried in a doubtfull mattier. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir, This man. Meus herus est, It is my mayster.

Here note, that the masculine gendre is more woorthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neutre.

Many substantiues singular, with a coniunction copulatiue comyng betwene theim, will haue an adiectiue plurall, which adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of the moste worthy gendre: as, Rex & Regina beati, The kyng and the queene are blessed.

The thyrde Concorde.

When ye haue a Relatiue, aske this question, *who*, or *what*, and the woord that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent.

The antecedent moste commonly is a woord that goeth before the relatiue, and is rehersed agayne of the relatiue.

The relatiue agreeth with his antecedent in gendre, numbre, and persone: as, Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur, That manne is wyse, that speaketh fewe.

Sometyme a Relatiue hath for his antecedent the wholle reason that goeth before hym, and than he shall be put in the neutre gendre and singular numbre: as, In tempore ueni, quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, whiche is the chiefe thyng of all. But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or mo, then ther relatiue shall be put in the plurall numbre: as, Tu mul-

tum dormis,& sæpe potas, quę ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleapest muche, and drynkest often, whyche bothe thynges are nought for the body.

¶ Whan this englyshe, *that*, maie bee tourned into this englysshe *whiche*, it is a relatiue, otherwyse it is a coniunction, whyche in latine is called quod, or ut, and in latin makyng, it maie elegantly be put away, by tournyng the nominatiue case into the accusatiue, and the verbe into the infinitiue mode: as, Gaudeo quod tu bene vales: Gaudeo te bene valere, I am gladde that thou arte in good helthe. Iubeo ut tu abeas, Iubeo te abire, I bydde that thou go hense.

Many antecedentes singular, haupnge a coniunction copulatiue betwene theim, wyll haue a relatiue plurall, whyche relatiue shall agree with the antecedent of the moste woorthy gendre: as, Imperium & dignitas quæ petiisti, The rule and dignitee, whiche thou haste required: For in thynges not apte to haue lyfe, the neutre gendre is most worthy, ye and in suche case, though the substantiues or antecedentes bee of the masculine or of the feminine gendre, and none of them of the neuter, yet maye the adiectiue or relatiue bee put in the neuter gendre: as, Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bowe and arrowes bee good. Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, The bowe and arrowes, whiche thou haste broken.

¶ *The Case of the Relatiue.*

¶ Whan there cometh no nominatiue case betwene the Relatiue and the verbe, the relatiue shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe: as, Miser est qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that person, whiche is in loue with money.

¶ But whan there cometh a nominatiue case betwene the relatiue and the verbe: the relatiue shalbe suche case as the verbe wyll haue after hym: as, Felix quem faciũt aliena pericula cauti, Happy is he, whom other mens harmes doo make to bee ware.

As the relatiue maye bee the nominatiue case to the verbe, so it may be substãtiue to the adiectiue that is ioyned with hym, or that cometh after hym: as, Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum, Wyll not thou loue rychesse, whyche to doue, is the moste beggarly thyng in the worlde.

Noune s interrogatiues and infinites folowe the rule of the relatiue: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus. &c. whyche euermoze come befoze the verbe lyke as the relatiue doeth: as, Hei mihi, qualis erat? talis erat, qualem nunquam uidi.

Yet here is to bee vnderstanded and noted, that the relatiue is not allwaies gouerned of the verbe that he cometh befoze, but somtyme of the infinitiue mode that cometh after the verbe: as, Quibus uoluisti me gratias agere, egi, What persones thou wylleste me to thanke, I haue thanked. Sometyme of the participle: as, Quibus rebus adductus, feciſti? With what thynges moued, dyddest thou it? Sommetyme of the gerounde: as, Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, Which thynges at this present, it is no tyme to tel. Somtyme of a prepositiõ set befoze hym: as, Quem in locum deducta res sit, uides, Vnto what state the matter is nowe brought, thou seest. Somtyme of the substantiue that he dooeth accoꝛde with: as, Senties qui uir siem, Thou shalt perceyue what a felowe I am. All be it in this maner speakynge, qui, is an indefinite, and not a relatiue. Sometyme of a noune partitiue oꝛ distributiue: as, Quarum rerũ vtrã minus uelim, non facile possum existimare, Of the which two thynges whether I woulde with lesse will haue, I can not easily esteme. Somtyme it is put in the genitiue case by the reson of a substantiue comyng next after hym: as, Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc incipis, I knowe hym not, foꝛ whose cause thou begynnest this matter. Sometyme it is otherwyse gouerned of a noune substantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, All thynges shall be geuen the, which thou haste nede of. Somtyme of an aduerbe: as, Cui utrùm obuiam procedam, non dum statui, Whom, whither I will go to mete with, I haue not yet determined. Sometyme it is put in the ablatiue case with this signe thã, and is gouerned of the comparatiue degree comyng after hym: as, Vtere uirtute, qua nihil est melius, Vse vertue, than the whyche nothyng is better. Sometyme it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the ablatiue case absolute: as, Viuat Edouardus sextus, quo rege, perpetuò felix est Britannia, Long may Edward the sixt lyue, who beyng kyng, all England is styll foꝛ euer happy.

¶ Also whan it signifieth an instrument, wherwith a thynge to bee doon, it is put in the ablatiue case: as, Ferrum habuit, quo se occideret, He had a knyfe, wherwith he wold haue slain him self.

Whan a relatiue cometh betweene two substantiues of dyuers gendres, it may indifferently accorde with eyther of theim: as, Auis quæ passer appellatur: or, Auis qui passer appellatur: The byrde which is called a sparow: yea though the substantiues be of dyuers numbres also: as, Is that called Lutetia, that wee doo call Paryse? Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus? or, els, Est ne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus?

Construction of nounes Substantiues.

Whan two substantiues come togyther, betokenynge dyuers thynges, the latter shall be the genitiue case: as, Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. Opus Vergilij, The woorke of Vergile. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato.

But yf they belonge both to one thyng, they shall be put bothe in one case: as, Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, My father beyng a man, loueth me a chylde.

Whan the englysshe of this woorde, res, is put with an adiectiue, ye may put away, res, & put the adiectiue in the neuter gendre lyke a substantiue: as, Multa me impedierunt, Many thynges haue letted me: And beynge so put, it may be the substantiue to an adiectiue: as, Pauca his similia, A fewe thynges lyke vnto these. Nonnulla huiusmodi, Many thynges of lyke sorte.

An adiectiue in the neutre gendre, put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, and may haue a genitiue case after hym, as yf it were a substantiue: as, Multum lucri, Muche gaynes. Quantum negotij? Howe muche busynesse? Id operis, That woorke.

¶ Woordes importyng induement of any qualitee or proprietee to the praise or dispraise of a thyng, comyng after a noune substantiue, or a verbe substantiue, maye be put in the ablatiue case, or in the genitiue: as, A chylde of a good towardenesse, Puer bona indole, or, Puer bonæ indolis: A chylde of a good wytte, Puer boni ingenij, or, Puer bono ingenio.

¶Opus, and vsus, whan they be latine for nede, requyre an ablatiue case: as, Opus est mihi tuo iuditio, I haue nede of thy iudgement: Viginti minis vsus est filio, My sonne hath neede of twenty poundes.

¶Construction of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue Case.

Adiectiues that signifie desyre, knowlage, remembraunce, ignorance, or forgettynge, and suche other lyke, requyre a genitiue case: as Cupidus auri, Couetous of money. Peritus belli, Experte of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignoraunt of all thynges. Fidens animi, Bolde of hette. Dubius mentis, Doubtefull of mynde. Memor præteriti, Myndefull of that is paste: Reus furti, Accused of theste.

Nounes partitiues and certayne interrogatiues, with certayne nounes of numbre, requyre a genitiue case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, neino, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis, for aliquis, or quis, an interrogatiue: vnus, duo, tres. Primus, secundus, tertius. &c. as Aliquis nostrum. Primus omnium.

Whan a question is asked, the answere in latine must bee made by the same case of a noune, pronoune, or participle, and by the same tense of a verde, that the question is asked by: as, Cuius est fũdus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur Except the question be asked by Cuius, a, um: as, Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis: Or by a woorde, that maie gouerne dyuers cases: as, Quanti emisti librũ? Paruo. Or except I must aunswere by one of these possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, nostier, uester: as, Cuius est domus? Non uestra, sed nostra.

¶Nounes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree, beynge put partitiuely, that is to saie, hauyng after them this englysh *of*, or *emong*, require a genitiue case: as, Aurium mollior est sinistra, Of the eares, the lefte is the softer. Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the moste eloquent of oratours:

Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauyng, *than*, or, *by*, after theim, doo cause the woorde folowyng to be the ablatiue case: as,

Frigidior glacie. More colde than yce. Doctior multo. Bet-

ter learned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, Higher by a foote.

The Datiue Case.

¶ Adiectiues that betoken profite or disprofite, lykenesse, vnlykenesse, pleasure, submittyng or belongyng to any thyng, requyre a datiue case: as, Labor est utilis corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. Aequalis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fitte for warre. Iucundus omnibus, Pleasaunt to all persones. Parenti supplex, Suppliaunt to his father. Mihi proprium, Propre to me.

Lykewyse nounes adiectiues of the passiue signification in bilis, and participialles in, dus: as, Flebilis flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis formidandus hosti, To be feared of his ennemies.

The accusatiue Case.

The mesure of length, bredth, or thyckenes of any thyng, is put after adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometyme in the ablatiue case: as, Turris alta centum pedes, A toure an hundred fote high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree, iii. fyngers brode. Liber crassus tres pollices, uel trib⁹ pollicib⁹, a boke. iij. inches thick.

The ablatiue Case.

¶ Adiectiues signifiyng fulnesse, emptynesse, plentie, or wantyng, requyre an ablatiue case, and sometyme a genitiue: as, Copijs abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus ira, iræ, ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia, Quis nisi mentis inops, oblatum respuat aurum? Integer uitæ sceleris⁹ purus. Non eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.

These adiectiues, dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, cõtentus, with suche others, will haue an ablatiue case: as, Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus Prucis cõtentus

¶ Where note, that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stede of the ablatiue case, haue an infinitiue mode of a verbe: as, Dignus laudari, Worthy to be praysed. Contentus in pace uiuere, Content to lyue in peace.

Construction of the Pronoune.

¶ These genitiue cases of the [illegible]

and ueſtri, be vſed whan ſufferyng or the perſone is ſignified: as Pars tui: Amor mei, But whan poſſeſſion is ſignifyed, meus tuus, ſuus, noſter, and ueſter be vſed: as, Ars tua: Imago tua.

¶ Theſe genitiue caſes, Noſtrum, Veſtrum, be vſed after diſtributiues, partitiues, comparatiues and ſuperlatiues: as, Nemo ueſtrum: aliquis noſtrū: maior ueſtrū: maximus natu noſtrū.

Conſtruction of the Verbe: and fyrſt with the Nominatiue Caſe.

¶ Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, and certayn verbes paſſiues: as, Dicor, uocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, with others lyke, will haue ſuche caſe after theim, as they haue before theim: as, Fama eſt malum, Fame is an euyll thynge. Malus, cultura fit bonus, An euyll perſon by due ordryng or gouernance is made good. Creſus uocatur diues, Creſus is called ryche. Horatius ſalutatur poëta, Horace is ſaluted by the name of poete. Malo te diuitem eſſe quàm haberi, I had lieſter thou were ryche in dede, than ſo accompted.

¶ Alſo verbes that betoken bodyly mouyng, goynge, reſtynge, or doyng, whiche been properly called verbes of geſture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, ſedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, ſtudeo, dormio, ſomnio, and ſuche others lyke, as they haue before theim a nominatiue caſe of the dooer or ſuffrer, ſo maie they haue after them a nominatiue caſe of a noune or participle, declarynge the maner of circumſtance of the dooyng or ſuffryng: as Incedo claudus, I go lame. Petrus dormit ſecurus, Peter ſlepeth voyd of care. Tu cubas ſupinus, Thou lyeſt in bedde with thy face vpwarde. Somnias uigilans, Thou dreameſt wakynge. Studeto ſtans, Study thou ſtandynge. And lykewyſe of the accuſatiue caſe: as, Non decet quenquam meiere currentem aut mandentem, It dooeth not become any man to pyſſe runnyng or eatyng.

¶ And generally whan the woorde that goth before the verbe, and the woorde that commeth after the verbe, belonge bothe to one thyng, that is to ſaie, haue reſpect eyther to other, or depende eyther of other, they ſhall be put bothe in one caſe, whether the verbe bee tranſitiue, or intranſitiue, of what kynde ſo euer the verbe be: as Loquor frequens, I ſpeake often. Taceo multus, I hold

my peace muche. Scribo epistolas rarissimus, I write letters very seldome. Ne assuescas bibere uinum ieiunus, Accustom not thy selfe to drynke wyne ouer thy herte, or not hauyng eaten somewhat afore.

This verbe Sum, whan it betokeneth or importeth possession, owyng, or otherwyse pertenyng to a thyng, as a token, propertee, ductee, or guyse, it causeth the noune, pronoune, or participle folowynge, to bee put in the genitiue case: as, Hæc uestis est patris, This garment is my fathers. Insipientis est dicere: Non putaram, It is the propertee of a foole to say: I had not thought. Extremæ est dementiæ, discere, dediscenda, It is a poynt of the greatest folye in the worlde, to learne thynges, that muste afterwarde be learned otherwyse. Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the ductee of a man that is sayynge his prayers, to haue mynde on nothyng but heauenly thynges.

Except that these pronounes, meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester, shall in suche maner speakynges, bee vsed in the nominatiue case: as, Hic codex est meus, This booke is myne. Hæc domus est uestra, This house is yours. Non est mentiri meum, It is not my guyse or propertee to lye. Nostrũ est iniuriam non inferre, It is oure partes not to doo wronge. Tuum est omnia iuxta pati, It is thy parte or ductee to suffre all thynges in lyke.

Verbes that betoken to esteeme or regarde, requyre a genitiue case: as, Parui ducitur probitas, Honestee is reckened lyttell woorthe Maximi penditur nobilitas, Noblenesse of byrthe is verye muche regarded.

Verbes of accusyng, condemnyng, warnyng e, purgynge, quitynge or assoylyng, wyll haue a genitiue case of the crime, of the cause, or of the thyng that one is accused, condemned, or warned of, or els an ablatiue, moste commenly without a prepositiõ: as, Hic furti se alligat, uel furto. Admonuit me errati, uel errato. De pecuniis repetundis, damnatus est.

¶ Satago, misereor, miserescо, requyre a genitiue case: as, Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere mei Deus.

Reminiscor, obliuiscor, memini, wyl haue a genitiue, or an accusatiue case: as, Reminiscor historiæ: obliuiscor [illegible]

nis. Recordor pueritiam. Obliuiſcor lectionem. Memini tui uel de te. I ſpake of the. Memini te, I remembre the.
¶ Egeo, indigeo tui uel te, I haue nede of the. Potior urbis, I conquere the citee. Potior uoto, I obteyne my deſyre.

The Datiue Caſe.

All maner of verbes put acquiſituely, that is to ſaie, with theſe tokens, *to*, or *for*, after theim, will haue a datiue caſe: as, Non omnibus dormio, I ſlepe not to all men. Huic habeo, non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for the.

To this rule doeth alſo belonge verbes betokenyng.
To profite or diſprofite: as, Commodo, Incommodo, Noceo.
To compare: as, Comparo, Compono, Confero.
To geue or reſtore: as, Dono, Reddo, Refero.
To promyſe or to pay: as, Promitto, Polliceor, Soluo.
To cõmande or ſhewe: as, Impero, Indico, Monſtro.
To truſte: as, Fido, Confido, Fidem habeo.
To obey, or to be agaynſt: as, Obedio, Adûlor, Repugno.
To threten, or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.
¶ Alſo Sum with his compoundes, excepte poſſum. Alſo verbes compounde with Satis, bene, and male, as Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: fynally certayne verbes compounded with theſe prepoſitions præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter, wyll haue a datiue caſe: as, præluceo, adiacet, condono, ſubuoleo, anteito, poſthabeo, obiicio, inſulto, interſo.

This verbe, Sum, es, fui, maie oftentymes be ſette for habeo, and than the woorde that ſeemeth in the engliſhe to bee the nominatiue caſe, ſhall bee put in the datiue caſe, and the woorde that ſeemeth to bee the accuſatiue caſe, ſhall be the nominatiue: as, Eſt mihi mater, I haue a mother. Nõ eſt mihi argentum, I haue no money. But yf Sum, be the infinitiue mode, this nominatiue ſhall bee tourned into the accuſatiue: as Scio tibi non eſſe argentum, I knowe thou haſte no money.
¶ Alſo whan Sum, hath after hym a nominatiue caſe, and a datiue, the woorde that is the nominatiue caſe, may bee put alſo in the datiue, ſo that Sum, maie in ſuche maner ſpeakynges be conſtrued with a double datiue caſe: as, Sum tibi præſidio, I am

to the a safegarde. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thynge is to me a pleasure. And not onely Sum, but also many other verbes maye in suche speakynges haue a double Datiue case: one of the person, and an other of the thyng: as, Do tibi vestem pignori: Verto hoc tibi vitio: Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The Accusatiue Case.

¶ Uerbes transitiues are all suche as haue after theim an accusatiue case of the sufferer, whether they be actiues, common, or deponentes: as, Vsus promptos facit: Fœmine ludificantur viros: Largitur pecuniam.

Also verbes neutres maie haue an accusatiue case of their owne signification: as Endęmionis somnum dormis: Gaudeo gaudium: Viuo uitam.

Uerbes of askyng, teachyng, and araiyng, will haue two accusatiue cases, one of the sufferer, and an other of the thynge: as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te litteras. Quod te iamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

The ablatiue case.

¶ All verbes requyre an ablatiue case of the instrumente put with this signe *with*, before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of dooyng: as, Ferit eum gladio: Taceo metu. Summa eloquentia causam egit.

The woorde of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue case: as, Vendidi auro: Emptus sum argento: except these genitiues when they be putte alone without substantiues, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tãtîuis, tantîdẽ, quantîuis, quãtîlibet, quãtî cunq; as, Quanti mercatus es hũc equũ? Certè pluris quàm vellem: Sauyng ỳ after verbes of price we shal alwates vse these aduerbes, cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, & peiùs, in stede of their casuals.

Uerbes of plentie or scarsenesse, fillyng or empteyng: lodyng or vnlodyng, will haue an ablatiue case: as, Affluis opibus: Cares virtute: Expleo te fabulis: Spoliauit me bonis omnibus. Oneras stomachũ cibo: Leuabo te hoc onere. Likewise vtor fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudio, dignor, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Uerbes that betoken receauyng or distaunce, or takyng awaye,

will haue an ablatiue case with A, ab, e, ex, or de: as, Accepit litteras à Petro. Audiui ex nuncio. Longe distat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this ablatiue after verbes of takynge awaye maye be tourned into the datiue: as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi uitam.

¶ Verbes of comparynge or excedyng, maye haue an ablatiue case of the woorde that signifieth the measure of excedyng: as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I prefere this man by many degrees: Paulo interuallo illum superat, He is beyonde the other but a littell space.

A noune or a pronoune substantiue, ioyned with a participle, expressed or vnderstande, and hauyng none other woorde, wherof it maye be gouerned, shall bee put in the ablatiue case absolute: as, The kyng comyng, the ennemies fled, Rege ueniente, hostes fugerunt: Thou beyng capitayne, thou shalt ouercome, Me duce, uinces. And it maye be resolued by any of these woordes, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, Rege ueniente .i. dum veniret rex: Me duce. i. si ego dux fuero.

Construction of passiues.

A verbe passiue will haue after hym an ablatiue case with a preposition, or sometyme a datiue of the doer: as, Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same ablatiue or datiue shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe, yf it be made by the actiue: as, Ego lego Vergilium. Petas tu famam.

GERVNDES.

Gerundes and Supines wyll haue suche case as the verbes that they come of: as, Ocium scribendi litteras. Ad consulendum tibi: Auditum poëtas.

DI.

When the englyshe of the infinitiue mode commeth after any of these nounes substantiues, Studiũ, causa, tempus, gratia, ociũ, occasio, libido, spes, oportunitas, uoluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consiliũ, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, & others lyke, if the verbe shoulde be of the actiue voyce, it shall be made by the gerunde in Di.

The same gerunde in Di, is vsed also after certayne adiectiues,

as, Cupidus uisendi. Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus bellandi.

DO.

Whan I haue the englyſh of this participle of the preſent tens with this ſigne *of*, or *with* comyng after a noune adiectiue, it ſhall in latine makyng be put in the gerunde in, Do: as, I am weary of walkyng. Defeſſus ſum ambulando.

¶ Alſo the englyſhe of the participle of the preſent tenſe compynge without a ſubſtantiue, with this ſigne *in*, or *by*, before hym, ſhall in latine makyng bee put in the gerunde in, Do: as, Cæſar dando, ſubleuando, ignoſcendo, gloriam adeptus eſt. In apparando totum hunc conſumunt diem.

And the gerunde in Do, is vſed eyther without a prepoſition, or with one of theſe prepoſitions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrent à bibendo, ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene ſcribendi cum loquendo coniuncta eſt.

DVM.

The englyſhe of the infinitiue mode comyng after a reaſon, and ſhewyng a cauſe of the reaſon, may be put in the gerund in dum, as, Dies mihi ut ſatis ſit ad agendum uereor, I feare that a whole date, wyll not be enough for me to doo my buſyneſſe.

The gerunde in, dum, is vſed after one of theſe prepoſitions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, Ad capiendum hoſtes. Ob uel propter redimendum captiuos: Inter cœnandum. Ante damnandum.

And whan ye haue this englyſhe *muſte*, or *ought*, in a reaſon, where it ſemeth to be made by this verbe, Oportet, it maye be put in the gerunde in Dum, with this verbe eſt, ſette impeſonally. And than the woorde that in the englyſhe ſeemeth to bee the nominatiue caſe, ſhall be put in the datiue caſe: as, I muſt go henſe. Abeundum eſt mihi.

SVPINES.

The fyrſt ſupine hath the actiue ſignification, and is put after verbes and participles, that betoken mouyng to a place: as, Eo cubitum. Spectatum admiſi, riſum teneatis amici.

The latter ſupine hath the paſſiue ſignification, and is put after

nounes adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, procliuis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and suche lyke. And the supine maie also be tourned into the infinitiue mode passiue, as it maie bee indifferentely sayde in latine. Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easy to bee doon, Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, Unhoneſt to be spoken.

The Tyme.

Nounes that betoken parte of tyme, be commonly vsed in the ablatiue case: as, Nocte uigilas: Luce dormis. But nounes that betoken continuall terme of tyme without ceassyng or intermission, be vsed commonly in the accusatiue case: as, Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis.

Space of place.

Nounes that betoken space betweene place and place, bee commonly put in the accusatiue case: as, Pedem hinc ne discesseris, Go thou not a foote from this same place.

A place.

Nounes appellatiues or names of greate places bee put with a prepoſition, yf they folowe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Viuo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex urbe.

In a place or at a place, yf the place bee a propre name, and of the fyrſt or seconde declenson, and the singular numbre, it shall bee put in the genitiue case: as, Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniæ. And these nounes Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be lykewise vsed: as, Procumbit humi bos: Militiæ enutritus est: Domi, belliq; ocioſi uiuitis: But yf the place be of the thyrd declenson, or of the plurall numbre: it shal be put in the datiue, or in the ablatiue case: as, Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine: Athenis natus est. Lykewyse we sate, Ruri or rure educatus est.

To a place, yf the place be a propre name, shalbe put in the accusatiue case without a prepoſition: as, Eo Romam. Lykewyse, Confero me domum: Recipio me rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a propre name, shalbe put in the ablatiue case without a prepoſition: as, Discesſit Londino. Profectus est Londino, uel per Londinum. Canta-

brigiam. Domus and rus, bee vſed lykewyſe: as, Abijt domo. Rure reuerſus eſt.

Impersonalles.

A verbe impersonall hath no nominatiue caſe before hym, and this woorde it, or *there*, is commonly his ſigne: as, Decet, It becometh, Oportet aliquem eſſe, There muſt be ſome body.

¶ Intereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, requyre a genitiue caſe of all caſuall woordes, excepte Mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, ueſtra, and cuia, the ablatiue caſes of the pronounes poſſeſſiues: as, Intereſt omnium rectè agere. Tua refert te ipſum noſſe.

Certayn impersonalles requyre a datiue caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit, and others lyke.

Some wyll haue an accuſatiue caſe only: as, Delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet. Som beſide the accuſatiue will haue alſo a genitiue: as, Noſtri noſmet pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ. Miſeret me tui. Me illorum miſereſcit.

Verbes impersonalles of the paſſiue voyce, beeynge formed of neutres, doo gouerne ſuche caſe as the verbes neutres, whiche they come of: as, Parcatur ſumptui, Lette coſte bee ſpared: becauſe we ſate, Parcatur pecuniæ, Let vs ſpare coſte.

A verbe impersonall of the paſſiue voyce hath lyke caſe, as other verbes paſſiues haue: as, Benefit multis à principe: yet many tymes the caſe is not expreſſed but vnderſtanded: as, Maxima ui certatur, ſubaudi abillis.

Whan a dede is ſignified to be dooen of many, the verbe beyng a verbe neuter, we mate well chaunge the verbe neuter into the impersonall in tur: as, In ignem poſita eſt, fletur. &c.

A Participle.

Participles gouerne ſuche caſe as the verbes that they come of: as, Fruiturus amicis. Conſulens tibi. Diligẽdus ab oĩbus.

Here note, that participles may fower manner waies be chaunged into nounes. The fyrſte is, whan the voice of a participle is conſtrued with an other caſe than the verbe that it cometh of: as, Appetens uini, Greedy of wyne. The ſeconde, whan it is compounded with a preposition. Whiche the [illegible]

can not bee compouned with all: as, Indoctus, Innocens. The thyrde, whan it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amãs, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fowerth, whan it hath no respecte nor expresse difference of tyme: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus. i amari dignus, A chylde woorthy to be loued. And all these are properly called nounes participialles.

Participles whan they be chaunged into nounes, require a genitiue case: as, Fugitans litium: Indoctus pilæ. Cupientissimus tui. Lactis abundans.

These participiall voyces, Perosus, Exosus, Pertæsus, haue alwaies the actiue signification, and gouerne an accusatiue case: as, Exosus seuitiam, Hatyng cruelte. Vitam pertæsus, Wery of lyfe.

The Aduerbe.

Aduerbes of quantitee, tyme, and place, doo require a genitiue case: as, Multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbiq; gentium.

Certayne aduerbes will haue a datiue case, lyke as the nounes that they come of: as, Venit obuiam illi. Canit similiter huic.

These datiues be vsed aduerbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certayne aduerbes will haue an accusatiue case of the prepositiõ that they come of: as, Propius vrbem, Proximè castra.

Where note, that prepositions whan they bee sette without a case, or els doo fourme the degrees of comparison, bee chaunged into aduerbes.

The Coniunction.

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, and these fower, Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: Studui Romæ & Athenis: and some tyme they be put betweene dyuers cases: as, Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, moste commonly ioyne lyke modes and tenses togyther: as, Petrus & Ioannes precabatur & docebant. And sometyme dyuers tenses: as, Et

habetur

habetur & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

Somtyme this preposition, In, is not expressed but understanded, and the substantiue woorde neuer the lesse put in the ablatiue case: as, Habeo te loco parentis. i. in loco.

A verbe compounded somtyme requyreth the case of the preposition, that he is compounded withall: as, Exeo domo, Prætereo te insaluratum. Adeo templum.

The Interiection.

Certayn interiections requyre a nominatiue case: as, O festus dies hominis. Certayne a datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certayne an accusatiue: as, Heu stirpem inuisam. Certayne a vocatiue: as, Prôh sancte Iupiter. And the same Prôh wylle haue an accusatiue: as, Prôh Deum atq; hominum fidem.

FINIS.

Gulielmi Lilij ad suos discipulos monita pædagogica, seu carmen de moribus.



QVI mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atq; doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane situs lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum.
Templa petas supplex, & uenerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies sit lota manusq;:
Sint nitidæ uestes, comptaq; cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra uocarit,
Adsis nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos, ordine quoq; tuos.

Tu quoque fac ſedeas, vbi te ſediſſe iubemus:
Inq; loco, niſi ſis iuſſus abire, mane.
At magis ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudijs, arma parata, tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes, at ſingula rectè:
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit, ulla, tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina, chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque reuoluas:
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit:
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce puer, quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam:
Ne mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſq; animo attentus, quid enim docuiſſe iuuabit,
Si mea, non firmo pectore, verba præmis?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Inuigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam ueluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium, ſi non exercitet, ipſum
Tempus & amittet, ſpem ſimul ingenij.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſſa voce loqueris:
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem:
Singula, & abiecto, uerbula redde, libro.
Nec verbum, quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat, ullum,
Quod puero, exitium non mediocre, parit.

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri, nimis, aut laudabere tarda:
Est virtus medium quod tenuisse iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto, loquare latinè:
Et veluti scopulos, barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties tecunq; rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros, ad mea uota, trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui, reliquis, doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem, barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas, rectè si vis cognoscere, leges:
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui,
Addiscas ueterum, clarissima scripta, virorum,
Et quos autores, turba latina, docet.
Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat:
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia uidit:
Certat & in tenebris uiuere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos delectat (studio uirtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus pedibúsue, sodales,
Aut alio quouis solicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulso, reliquis improbat, ore genus.
Te tam praua sequi nolim uestigia morum,
Nè tandem facti is, præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emésue:
Ex damno alterius, commoda nulla feres.

Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs: puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à uobis: Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum:
Est vitæ ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre:
Iurare, aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties iesq; redisq;, feres.
Effuge uel causas faciunt quæcunq; nocentem:
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

CARMEN *siue Canticum matutinum in Schola.*

VENI Creator spiritus fidelium:
Et lumen animorum ueni.
Incende nobis igneum sensum tui,
Incende amorem in proximos:
Incende Christo debitam in nobis fidem,
Arce tenebrarum ducem:
Doce imperitos: calcar adde inertibus,
Arma imbecilles, instrue:
Muni ualentes absque sacro numine
Prorsum nihil: da robor &
Cœlestis æternæq; uim Sapientiæ,
Discernat inter quæ bonum.

Malumq; uerum dimouens adultero,
Erroribus dein cognitis.
Sequamur illa, quæ pio Patri placent,
Vitemus his contraria.

ORATIO DOMINICA.

Ò PATER in cœlis, pater optime maxime noster.

1 *Sanctificum nomen fac sit ubiq; tuum.*
2 *Vtq; tuum ueniat regnum. Tua iusta uoluntas,*
3 *Fiat ut in terra, seu fit in arce poli.*
4 *Et nostrum nobis hodie da quotidiæq;*
Sufficiens panem, de locuplete penu.
5 *Da ueniam nobis, & debita tota remitte,*
Nos quoq; donamus debita tota reis.
6 *Tentatura datam discrimina pelle salutem.*
Neu nos adduci in certa pericula sinas,
7 *Sed quoties nobis malus insidiabitur hostis,*
Eripe nos toties & malo ab hoste semel.
Solus enim regnas, solus potes omnia, soli
Gloria debetur, cuncta per æua, tibi.

SYMBOLVM APOSTOLORVM.

1 *CRedo pia in nostrum ratione, deũq; patremq;,*
Omnia quem statuo numine posse suo.

Qui nitidis ſtellis, clarum fabricauit olympum,
Cuius & eſt uerbo, terra creata pio.

2 Credo quoq; in Chriſtum, ſimili pietate colendum:
Vnicus eſt, noſtri, filius ille, Dei.
Omnis huic patrij, eſt ſubiecta potentia, regni,
Quaregit arbitrio, cuncta creata, ſuo.

3 Pene fide maius fuerat conceptus in aluo
Virginis, afflatu numinis ille ſacro:
Poſt modo conceptum, peperit puriſſima Virgo,
Quæ Maria eſt, certe, nomine dicta, ſuo.

4 Quiq; fuit paſſus, ſub iniquo, multa, Pilato
Præſide Iudæi, Cæſareo populi:
Affixusq; Cruci, miſeranda morte necatus,
Morte Palæſtina: deinde ſepultus humo.

5 Interea uindex, ad tartara cæca receſſit,
Ius adimens nigris, imperiumq; Deis.
Terq; ubi præbuerat, mundo, ſua lumina Titan,
Surrexit, proprijs uiribus, ille, ſuis.

6 Stelligeras ſcanditq; domos, ubi cuncta potentis,
Proximus ad dextram, nunc ſedet uſq; patris.

7 Inde redibit, ut & uiuos uitaq; carentes
Iudicet, & toto quæ ſit in orbe fides.
Inq; Dei flatum, credo, ſpirabile numen,
Cuius, agunt uitam, flamine, cuncta ſuam.

9 *Confiteor ſanctos homines, cœtumq; piorum,*
In quibus eſt, ueri, cultus amorq; Dei,
Quos quod habẽt Ieſu cõmunia dogmata Chriſti
Communi dicas nomine, Chriſticolas.
10 *Omnia per Chriſtum, fateor, peccata remitti,*
Omnibus his, quibus eſt indubitata fides.
11 *Credo quòd hæc alim, rurſus, caro noſtra reſurget.*
12 *Quodq; procul dubio, uita perennis erit.*

DECALOGVS DECEM PRAECEPTORVM.

NON Habebis Deos alienos.

1 *NOn aliena, tuis, uenerabere numina, uotis.*

Non aſſumes nomen domini Dei tui in vanum.

2 *Sume Deiq; tui, uanus, nec nomen in uſus.*

Memento vt diem Sabbati ſanctifices.

3 *Septima ſacra coles, opera feriatus ab omni.*

Honora patrem & matrem: &c.

4 *Semper honore, tuos, merito, reuerere parentes.*

Non occides.

5 *Non hominem quenquam, crudeli, morte, necabis.*

Non mœchaberis.

6 *Alterius caueas, lectum temerare iugalem.*

Non furtum facies.

Non loqueris contra proxi. &c.

8 *Testis es accitus, nihil atteſtabere falſo.*

Non concupiſces domum proximi tui.

9 *Nullius adfectes, ſpacioſum, tecta, per orbem.*

Nec deſiderabis uxorem eius, non ſeruum, non aſinum. &c.

10 *Alterius nuptam, ſeruum, famulas & aſellos.*
Atque boues, & quicquid habet, cupiiſſe caueto.

DE SACRAMENTO BAPTISMI.

CHRISTVS ad æthereas, cũ uellet ſcãdere, ſedes,
Dixit diſcipulis, talia uerba, ſuis:

Euntes, docete omnes gentes.

Ite per extremas, ô uos mea uiſcera, gentes
Cunctos doctrinam, rite docete, meam

Baptiſantes eos in nomine Patris & Filij & Spiritus ſancti.

Inq; Patris, Natiq; & Flatus nomine ſancti,
Mortales, undis, ſponte lauate, ſacris.

Qui crediderit, & baptiſatus fuerit, ſaluus erit.

Nam qui crediderit, lotusq; erit amne ſalubri,

Qui uero non crediderit, condemnabitur.

Qui ſine ſaluifica fuerit pietate, fideq́;,
Hunc bona deſtituent, uita, ſalusq́; ſimul.

DE SACRAMENTO COENE Domini.

Dominus noſter IESVS CHRISTVS in ea uocte. &c.

NOcte ſacramẽtũ, Dominus, qua traditus hoſti
Inſtituit, firme fœdus amicitiæ.

Accepit panem, & poſtq̃ gratias egiſſet. &c.

Accepit panem, gratesq́; ubi rite peregit,
Diſcipulis tribuit, ſic referendo, ſuis.

Hoc eſt corpus meum, quod pro uobis datur.

Eſtq; meũ hoc corpus, quod pro uobis datur, inquit:
Hunc animæ, pura ſumite mente, cibum.

Hoc facite in mei commemorationem.

Hunc quoties editis, memores bene, clara referte,
Ex æquo uitæ facta necisq́; meæ.

Similiter poſtquàm cœnauit. &c.

Sic ubi cœnauit, uini liquore repleta,
Apprendit manibus, pocula deinde pijs.

Cum gratias egiſſet, dedit illis, dicens.

Vtq; Patri grates, ſolita pietate, peregit,
Porrexit ſacris illa bibenda ſuis.

Bibite ex hoc omnes. Hic calix nouum Teſtamentum, &c.

Atque ait: Hoc iubeo, cuncti ſimul inde bibatis,
Munera ſunt ueri ſanguinis, iſta, mei.

Qui pro uobis effunditur in remiſsionem peccatorum.

Quem modo pro uobis, crucifixo corpore, fundam,
Quo ſit peccati gratia cuique ſui.

Hoc facite quotiescunq; biberitis in mei commemorationem.

Hunc quoties bibitis, memores bene, clara referte,
Ex æquo uitæ facta neciſque meæ.

PRECATIO pro lege Dei ſeruanda.

O Sic tota meæ ratio ſit cognita uitæ,
Vt ſeruem legis debita iuſta Dei.
Tum me non aliquis pudor occupet, omnia poſſem
Si mea præceptis facta adhibere pijs.
O pater in cœlis Deus, ô ſpes una, ſalusq́;
Tu tua, me miſſo lumine, iuſſa doce.
Conforta mea corda Deus, uirtute perenni,
Diuino, ut quicquid iuſſeris, ore, ſequar.
At tua uerba meos, ne peccent dirige, greſſus,
Impietas regnet, ne precor ulla, mihi.

Dum Legi faciam consona facta tuæ.
Mitte tuam quærula, clamanti uoce, salutem,
Vt tua sint animo, fixa statuta meo.
Quin potius miserere mei per nomen Iesu:
Illius ab mihi sis propitius merito.

EXHORTATIO ad pueros ex Greg. Naz.

TVrpia uerba, aliquis, si te præsente loquatur,
Illicò, cera, aures obstrue, chare puer.
Verum si graue quid, si quid dicatur honestum,
Hoc animo, infiges, altius ipse tuo.
Idq; tuo dulci, narrabis crebrò, sodali:
Sic tibi, sic possis, utilis esse alijs.
Nanq; animis teneris, sententia pulchra recepta,
Vobiscum, ô pueri, tempus in omne manet.

CARMEN A STVDIO.

DEVS, ô Pater optime, magni
Moderator & arbiter orbis,
Tibi suppliciter modulantum
Puerilibus annue uotis:
Studijs modo rite peractis,
Patrias repetentibus ædes,
Comes esse uelis: ut & illic
Tua nos bonitas tueatur

Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ ζητεῖ τὰ ἑαυτῆς.



Charitas non quærit quæ sua sunt.

Patiens est, non inuidet, omnia suffert.

μακροθυμεῖ, οὐ ζηλοῖ, πάντα στέγει.

Excusum Londini, apud Reginaldum Wolfium Regiæ Maiestatis in Latinis typographum.